The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

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ACTIVITY OF THE ORLEANISTS.

Fenian Demonstrations to be Suppressed in England.

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FRANCE.

Army Concentration in Paris—Activity of the Orleanists—The 26th of October—Meeting of French Marshals—Movements of the Empress—The Strikes.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The military is collecting in Paris in view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. An Imperial manifesto is expected. The Orleanists are active. It is thought that the crisis may restore ROUHER to the Cabinet.

Yesterday the Marshals who were present in Paris had a reunion.

It is now certain that none of the Deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th inst., as was at first contemplated by the members of the Opposition.

A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, to-day announces the arrival of the Empress EUGENIE in that city, where she was well received.

The strike which originated with the merchants' clerks is rapidly spreading among all classes of workmen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dissensions in England on the Fenian Question—Demonstrations to be Suppressed—An Opinion on Rev. Frederick Temple—The New Cuban Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The recent reply of Right Hon. Mr. GLADSTONE to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government toward the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable dissension. The London Amnesty Association has protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A committee appointed by this body had arranged for a monster open-air demonstration on Sunday; but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely postponed, as it has transpired that the Government would suppress it if attempted.

The London *Morning Standard*, in an editorial to-day, protests against the election of Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter, on account of his "suspicious heterodoxy."

One length of the new submarine cable designed to connect Havana with the island of Jamaica has been completed.

Death of Lord Derby.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Earl of DERBY, who has been very ill for a week or two, died this morning. He was 70 years old.

EGYPT.

The Opening of the Suez Canal—The Ceremonies—The Festivities to Last Five Days.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Suez Canal will be interesting. The following is the programme: The *fêtes* will begin at Port Said, on the 16th of November. The vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismailia on the next day, and remain there till the 18th, and will go through to Suez on the 19th, where the proceedings will be ended on the following day.

SPAIN.

The Country Quiet—Arrest of a Prominent Bishop—A Revolutionist to be Tried at Valencia—The Question of a King.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The country is tranquil.

The Bishop of Albania and several Protestants have been arrested at Granada.

ALBAIDA, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valencia for trial.

The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of the candidate for the throne.

CHINA.

J. Ross Browne's Recent Speech at Shanghae—Opinion of an Official—Mr. Burlingame's Policy—Will he be Sustained by the Chinese Government?

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—ROBERT HART, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Pekin, writes that J. ROSS BROWNE'S addresses to the British and American merchants at Shanghae, (leaving aside what he said about Mr. BURLINGAME,) are reasonable and truthful matters of fact and to the point. He says Mr. BROWNE's reply was a fair *résumé* of history and a just exposition of the situation; and also says there is nothing in it to disagree with; but he thinks it does not go far enough in suggesting what should be the duty of the foreigners in the future. If nothing more than moral pressure is used, he says, the Chinese will soon find it out, and will only chafe and irritate. While he disapproves of coercion, he admits the treaties ought to be enforced, though there is great difficulty in determining how far even that would be available and justifiable.

Mr. BURLINGAME'S policy does not seem to be working satisfactorily. Mr. HART says the Foreign Office is getting more illiberal every day, and he has not ceased to warn Mr. BURLINGAME how far the Chinese are from making good his words.

The British missionaries at Pekin have protested against Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S recommendations for a restriction of missionary privileges.

American missionaries cordially indorsed the course pursued by Mr. BROWNE, who, they say, was an earnest advocate of their cause.

CANADA.

A New Railway Project—The Dominion to be More Nearly Allied to the United States.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 23.—Application will be made to Parliament at the next session for an act to authorize building a railway from a point on Niagara River to some point in the County of Essex, on the Detroit River, with the right of ferriage by steamer across the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, with power to connect with railways in the States.

The discount on American invoices for the coming week is 25 per cent.

A Test Pardon Case in Pennsylvania—Can the Executive Affix Conditions—Bold Escape of the Criminal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The notorious JIM HAGGERTY was brought up to Court this morning for a decision of the case whether the pardon of the Governor, on condition of leaving the State, was not rendered inoperative by his violating its conditions and returning to the State. HAGGERTY was put in the prison van to be returned to jail, but on reaching Chestnut-street was surrounded by his friends, who took him out of custody, and he ran, pursued by a great crowd, and finally escaped, passing in front of the Mayor's office with impunity. The affair caused great excitement.

MURDER IN THE SOUTH.

A Man Killed on a Railway Train—The Defendant in a Law Suit Shot by the Opposing Counsel—The Murderer in Custody.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—A serious shooting affray took place this morning on the down train to Lexington. ALEX. G. ROBERTS, a lawyer of Shelbyville, and MARION BOHANNAN, a merchant of Consolation, had a law suit yesterday at Frankfort, and after the suit was over had some hard words on the subject. They both entered the same car this morning, *en route* for home, and were not seated long when the quarrel recommenced. Being weary of disputing, ROBERTS went into the smoking car, but was followed there by BOHANNAN, pistol in hand. ROBERTS seeing his life in danger, drew a Derringer pistol and shot BOHANNAN in the heart, killing him instantly. ROBERTS surrendered himself to the Conductor, and on arriving at Eminence, Ky., was turned over to officers of the law.

Family Dispute About a Dead Father's Property—A Man Kills His Own Brother—The Fratricide at Large.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—A horrible murder was committed near Purdy, in this State, Sunday morning. GILBERT COMBS shot and killed his brother JACOB, who was defending his mother against GILBERT. The affair grew out of a distribution of property left by their father. GILBERT was not arrested at last accounts.

TENNESSEE.

The Senatorial Contest—Opinions of the State Press on the Result.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—The election of Mr. COOPER is variously commented on by the Press. The *Appeal* regards it as probably the best selection that could have been made after Mr. JOHNSON.

The *Sun* says the action of the Legislature in electing Mr. COOPER, and the means resorted to to accomplish it, have elected Mr. JOHNSON Governor, and Senator hereafter.

The *Avalanche* regards it as a signal victory.

The *Ledger* heartily indorses the election of Mr. COOPER in preference to either Mr. JOHNSON or Mr. ETHERIDGE.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Severe Shocks Felt in New-Brunswick—Alarm of the People—Chimneys Thrown Down and Houses Injured.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—At 5:45 o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here, preceded by a rumbling noise and vibrations. It lasted about twenty seconds. Houses shook violently, everybody awakened, and many rushed from their houses in alarm, but no material damage was done. In other parts of New-Brunswick—Frederickton, Woodstock, Miramichi and St. Andrews—the shocks appear to have been more severe, throwing down chimneys and cracking walls of houses. Similar shocks were felt in Halifax, Annapolis and Kentville, N. S.

FIRES.

Two Large Fires in Albany—Difficulty in Arresting Their Progress—A Man Killed in Escaping from a Burning Building—Woolen Mill Destroyed in Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in the crockery warehouse of Messrs. VAN HEUSEN, CHARLES & Co., on James-street, in this city, last night. It was a bad fire to control, yet the firemen managed to confine the flames to the burning building. The loss is estimated at $30,000. There was an insurance of $20,000 on the building, and $30,000 on stock. Several firemen were injured, but none seriously. It burned three hours before the firemen got it under control. While this fire was raging, and the whole Department engaged thereon, another fire broke out in the house No. 24 Beaver-street, occupied by HARRY BUCHANAN as a saloon. The place had not yet closed. Several persons were in the upper part of the building; some escaped, while the exit of others was shut off. One man named JOHN PRUYN, son of the late SAMUEL C. PRUYN, leaped from the front window, and was killed. It is reported that others perished in the flames. Several persons were badly injured. The loss is heavy, but the insurance is unascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—A woolen mill belonging to JAMES GREENWALD, in West Philadelphia, was burned last night. The loss is $30,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Highwaymen Still at Work in the West—Stage Coach Robbed in California—Mutiny on and Desertion from a British Man-of-War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Highwaymen stopped the Los Angeles stage yesterday near that city and robbed the express and passengers of a large amount. The mail, which contained several hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, was untouched.

Sixteen sailors of Her Majesty's ship *Charybdis*, while at Victoria, went ashore with the launch on the 20th of October under command of a midshipman. Twelve of the men mutinied and overpowered the officer and four other sailors, and rowed to the port of Dungeness, in Washington Territory, and escaped.

The English gunboat *Chameleon* left Victoria yesterday for the Sandwich Islands.

The Brooks Assassination Case—Close of the Prosecution—What the Defence Expect to Prove—McLaughlin's Affidavit.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The prosecution in the Brooks case has closed, reserving the right to call the witness who was spirited away and cannot be found. The defence will try to prove an *alibi*. The Court refused to admit the affidavit of NEIL MCLAUGHLIN, driver of the carriage, to Mayor FOX, on which the indictments were found against the prisoners.

This afternoon, for the defence, a number of persons, including Alderman MCMULLIN, swore positively that from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., on the day that Mr. BROOKS was shot, MORROW and DOUGHERTY were drinking, playing cards, &c., in a tavern in the southern part of the city, over two miles from the scene of the shooting, which occurred at about 12 o'clock.

The Coliseum Lottery in Boston—The Prize Number—The Lucky Owner Unknown.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Coliseum Concert Lottery closed to-day. Ticket No. 83,451 drew the building. The owner of the ticket is unknown, not being present. Some five thousand other prizes, consisting of settees, chairs and other movable relics of the jubilee, were then drawn by the large crowd present.

The Revenue Frauds in Richmond, Va.—Progress of the Examination—The Testimony Adduced.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—The examination of the persons charged with circulating counterfeit tobacco stamps was continued to-day. It was shown that two of the party, a few weeks since, were in New-York with $8,000, furnished from Richmond to buy counterfeit stamps.

ROCHE and BANNASCHE, the two principal men, were to-day committed to jail. Efforts are being made to get them before Judge UNDERWOOD on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of excessive bail being required.

It appears that a short time since a stamp counterfeiter was captured in New-York with a large quantity of counterfeit tobacco stamps and one genuine, which proved to have been purchased from a Collector's office in Virginia, and sent on to the counterfeiters to work by.

WASHINGTON.

General Butterfield and the Gold Ring—An Investigation to be Made—The Pacific Roads—Large Revenue from Tobacco—Mr. Ewing's Condition—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General BUTTERFIELD's letter denying explicitly and positively all connection with the Gold Ring speculation, or any other project of speculation, and asking for a full investigation, has been received at the Treasury Department, and the request for an investigation will be immediately complied with, Solicitor BANFIELD having gone to New-York to-day. There is a general disposition among the leading officers of the Government to suspend judgment until the result of this investigation is known, and whatever action is hereafter taken will be based upon this inquiry, rather than upon any charges or pretended judicial inquiry made or instituted by malevolent parties or for political purposes in New-York.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The board of eminent citizens, consisting of Messrs. BOYD, COMSTOCK, FELTON, WALBRIDGE and WINSLOW, appointed by the President under the joint resolution of Congress approved April 10, 1869, to examine and report on the roads of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, having made their examinations met at the Interior Department to-day to complete their report, and after several hours' session adjourned to Monday next.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Tobacco is now paying the bulk of the Internal Revenue tax. At no time since tobacco was taxed did it contribute a larger proportion of the total revenue than for the past two months. Eighty per cent. of the gain for the first quarter of the present fiscal year is on tobacco. Some of the Virginia districts show an increase over last year of four hundred per cent.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary BOUTWELL this morning received a letter from Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD denying the reports which have been circulated concerning his alliance with the recent gold speculations. He courts the fullest investigation of the charges which have been made.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon order an investigation into the charges against General BUTTERFIELD in connection with the gold panic, in such manner as will thoroughly test their truth. He had a long conversation with President GRANT this morning.

THE CONDITION OF MR. EWING.

THOMAS EWING, Sr., who laid all night in the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, was removed to the residence of his son, General EWING, this morning. He is represented to be in an improved condition.

GOVERNMENT BONDS OUTSTANDING.

A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department which shows that the amount of coupon bonds of the United States outstanding Sept. 30, 1869, was $1,332,440,600; registered bonds outstanding at the same date, $775,496,200.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency during the week were $1,379,900.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$300,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
To the United States Depository at Chicago	50,000
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	50,000
To the United States Depository at Pittsburg	50,000
To the United States Depository at Baltimore	50,000
To the United States Depository at Buffalo	25,000
To the United States Depository at Louisville	25,000
To the United States Depository at Mobile	25,000
To national banks and others	507,970
Total	$1,432,970

The amount of securities held by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks, is as follows:

For circulating notes	$342,459,950
For deposits of public money	19,273,000
Total	$361,732,950
Amount of mutilated bank notes burned during the week	195,750
Total burned to date	17,080,374
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	164,040
The total amount issued therefore is	16,892,800
And the balance due for mutilated notes	187,574
Amount of circulation outstanding at this date	299,732,745
Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	419,200

PERSONAL.

Major-General HARVEY has arrived in this city from Dakota, and had an interview with the President.

ARMY.

General SHERMAN will discharge his duties as Secretary of War until the arrival of Secretary BELKNAP.

First Lieutenant JOHN H. PURCELL, now on duty as Indian Agent, is assigned to duty with the Eighth Infantry. Captain C. H. HOYT, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to inspection duty at Baltimore. Captain WATSON WEBB, of the Third Artillery, has resigned, to take effect April 20, 1870. He has a leave of absence until that date.

The Ex-Minister to Paraguay—Return Home of General McMahon.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—General MCMAHON, late United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived here yesterday on the steamer *Berlin* from Southampton.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The snow and ice steamer *Sully* was sunk thirty miles below St. Joseph, in the Missouri River, yesterday. The boat was valued at $15,000, and was insured in the Ætna, Monongahela and another Pittsburg Company for $10,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Proceedings have been instituted in the United States District Court against W. M. SMALLWOOD, late Postmaster at New-Orleans, and his sureties, for the alleged defalcation of over $19,000, the proceeds from the sale of internal revenue stamps, and which his account was short. Quarantine from all ports ceases to exist here from to-day. A citizens' meeting is being held here to-night, the object being to endeavor to secure a better and more honorable municipal Government.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—MCKLINGLE, the boy murderer, who shot his uncle nearly two years ago, has been sentenced to be hung on the 16th of December. His counsel objected to the overruling by the Judge of his motion for a new trial, and will appeal to the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The Spanish steamer *General Dulce* was sold by the Sheriff, at the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, for $24,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—A high freshet prevails in the River St. John. The wharves at Frederickton and Woodstock are under water. Reports from the interior state that the potato crop is injured by disease. The other crops are far above the average.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—A stranger named MICHAEL DYER, jumped from a window in the third story of a building in Centre Market space, last night, and was killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Resolutions were passed on 'Change this forenoon asking the Presidents of the Erie and Central Railroads to immediately give facilities for shipping grain from this port East, it being impossible to procure cars for wheat and corn to fill orders for points in the interior.

ENGLISH CHURCH CONGRESS.

Proceedings at Liverpool—The Question of Diocesan Organization—Belief and Unbelief—Popular Recreations—Workingmen's Meeting—Ritualism—Free Churches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1869.

The Church Congress, which I came to Liverpool to see, met on Tuesday, and closed last evening. At this moment, when the Irish branch of the Anglican Church has been disestablished, when the Welsh are beginning to agitate for the withdrawal of State support from the Anglican minority in Wales, when Archdeacon DENISON is loudly proclaiming in the Congress and at all the Church meetings in Liverpool that the English Church is gone as an establishment, all eyes are naturally turned to the proceedings of this Congress.

OPENING SERVICE.

It opened with a "service" at St. Michael's—a very large, modern, ugly edifice, with high slips, broad galleries on three sides, two high pulpits which almost conceal the dingy, empty chancel, which has a low table, some easy chairs, but no ornaments whatever. There is a poor, rickety organ up in the third story, in such a condition that several of the stops are useless. There are neither kneeling benches nor hassocks in the high-backed slips, so that the devout persons who knelt had to go down upon the floor, and were for the time quite lost sight of. The greater number were content with leaning forward. Mr. BEST, the Corporation organist, had edited a musical service, but the officiating parson could not or would not intone, so he read and the choir and congregation sang the responses. There was no Communion Service, only Morning Prayer, Psalms, Lessons, and a sermon. The Ritualists had frequent celebrations at their three Liverpool churches, but the official tone of the Congress was low enough to have suited the Dean of Ripon and the lowest Evangelicals.

The congregation, however, was very large, and the ladies were in great force. I found myself in a slip with six, three on each side, and all about me the sexes were in nearly the same disproportion. Reason enough—six Bishops, all in lawn sleeves, were in the chancel, kneeling at the big chairs, with their faces to the walls. It was very edifying; only in the naked, dingy place they could not be seen to any advantage. But we saw them pass up the broad aisle, before putting on their black gowns and big white sleeves. The Bishop of Oxford, soon to be transferred to Winchester, naturally attracted most attention—a burly man in a brown wig, with a fat mobile face laughing all over it—just the man to make the broad jokes for which he is famous—and the only Bishop in England, probably, who would represent himself as "running away with his tail between his legs," as he did the other day, in one of his famous after-dinner speeches at Inverness. He looked jolly as he rolled up the aisle, smiling and shaking hands right and left, and he read one of the Lessons in a hearty, rollicking way, which was delightful.

The sermon by the Dean of Chester was meant to be very prudent, moderate and impartial; only he managed by a little stress on certain passages to let us know what he thought of the Ritualists.

The service over, everybody flocked to St. George's Hall, to the opening session of the Congress. The floor of the great hall was crammed—even the galleries were well filled. The ladies had a clear majority. Of course many of the clergy had brought their wives and daughters. The applause, when the Bishops came upon the platform, or favorite speakers came forward, was hearty, and in some cases even enthusiastic. It soon became evident that there were conflicting elements which might at any moment destroy the calm of the assembly. The High Church and Ritualist clergy and laity were, of course, a minority; but they are very demonstrative. They broke out into sharp and earnest plaudits at every expression which favored their views. This, of course, called out counter demonstrations, and gave a lively aspect to what else would have been rather dull.

DIOCESAN ORGANIZATION.

The question at the first session was Diocesan Organization. After two Archdeacons, who took a professional view of the subject, and talked about Archidiaconal conferences and ruridiaconal meetings, came a layman, who said the most dangerous foes of the Church were those within her, and particularly the Bishops, who permitted the scandalous sales of livings and a Simoniacal trafficking in holy things. The Church took great pains for those who could take care for themselves, but the clergy knew little or nothing of the great masses of the poor and ignorant. The clergy were not willing to have lay help when it was offered them. They wanted more Bishops and a more active clergy. There ought to be at least a weekly celebration. If thrown off by the State, the Church might rise to a higher level. These outspoken opinions and startling facts called out strong expressions of approval and dissent.

Archdeacon DENISON, who had denounced the Church Congress as a useless sham, and who was not expected to take part in it, was received with general laughter and cheering. Dr. TAYLOR had just said that diocesan organization was the worst thing that could happen, because it would bring out and intensify all their divisions. The Archdeacon, in his hearty, free-spoken way, declared that it was the only thing that would save the Church in its coming disestablishment. As he went on picturing the state of the Church, falling into dilapidation and ready to tumble down about their ears, a voice from the gallery exclaimed "Rubbish!" [Cheers and counter cheers.] "Exactly—rubbish," exclaimed the venerable but most jocular Archdeacon. The trouble was that for want of organization the Church could not let the Government know its mind. Here is the greatest corporation in the world with no representation. Does any man mean to tell me that the Bishops in the House of Lords represent the Church of England? ["No."] Does any man tell me that convocation represents the Church of England? ["No."] Is there anything in the House of Commons that represents the Church of England? ["No, no."] There is no such representation, and if you want to preserve the Established Church in this country—though for my part I don't hesitate to tell you I think it is gone—and then the house broke out into cries of "No, no," "You're right," and it was some time before he could go on. The whole speech was of this downright, earnest character, more common in America than in England; and the Archdeacon, in spite of his rather extreme views, is evidently a favorite speaker.

SUPPLY AND TRAINING OF CLERGY.

The evening session on the supply and training of the clergy was more quiet. No one cared to dispute the assertions that the clergy of England, though as to classical or general learning one of the best educated in the world, were greatly behind both Roman Catholics and Lutherans in theology. They were as a rule poorly paid, and a great many were overworked, or expected to do impossibilities. They wanted more Bishops, and more and a better trained clergy. The Universities, the Dean of Durham said, gave the slightest sprinkling of theology ever given under that name. The English clergy, as long as so educated, could not cope with either Roman Catholics or Dissenters. They might study theology during their last year in the University, unless they preferred hunting, rowing and other amusements. As to sermons, they could buy them very cheap, as any one could see in the advertisements of religious papers. One speaker raised a small storm of dissents and plaudits by recommending the Romish practice of annual retreats for the clergy, as a means of spiritual education. Professor SWAINSON said the wealth of England had been enormously increased, but for the last forty years nothing comparatively had been done for the poorer members of the Church of England.

BELIEF AND UNBELIEF.

After the first day the Congress, too large even for the great St. George's Hall, divided at times into two sections, and on Wednesday morning, while the larger portion discussed the various phases of unbelief and how to meet them, a smaller hall was filled by those more interested in the recreations of the people. In the former section the best paper, as in other instances, was by a layman, R. H. HUTTON, Esq., editor of the *Spectator*. He grappled with the subject as no clergyman could or dared to. A clergyman very rarely dares to give a fair statement of the arguments of an unbeliever. He is afraid of encouraging what he wishes to combat. He attributes infidelity to pride, wilfullness or wickedness. He will scarcely allow that one who does not believe in Christianity, or his form of it, can really be an honest and earnest seeker after truth. Mr. HUTTON had no such difficulty. His paper will be widely published, and the turn he gave to the Darwinian philosophy will be greatly admired. On the whole, he thought none were doing so much for the cause of religion as the skeptics, and said in conclusion, or when stopped by the bell at the end of the twenty minutes: "For me, I confess that study of the best modern skeptics has brought me, on the whole, more faith than the study of the best modern apologists."

POPULAR RECREATIONS.

In the discussion of popular recreations there was a good deal of clerical unreality. One of the speakers on unbelief said that many clergymen denounced German and French infidelity, when all they knew of either was what they had gathered from shallow and denunciatory articles in their religious newspapers. It was the same here, clergymen denounced theatres and music halls, when they had never put their noses inside of either. Archdeacon DENISON joined in the discussion by going in heartily for rural and athletic sports, and said he had many years ago introduced the playing of cricket by the young men of his parish between the morning and afternoon services on Sunday. This brought out a great howl of Sabbatarians, and considerable applause from the high Church ritualist party; but the majority evidently thought cricket a transgression of some Mosaic or Christian law; though they might not know where to find it. The volunteer rifle movement, the Liverpool gymnasium, harvest festivals, and a hearty joining of the clergy in the amusements of the people were advocated by different speakers.

EDUCATION.

The education question brought out the strongest differences. Of course, all the speakers condemned a merely secular education. Several pointed to the bad effects on society and morals produced in America by such an education, but they differed as to the "conscience clause" imposed by Parliament as a condition of receiving Government aid. No school can receive its quota without engaging not to teach doctrine to the children of parents who object to it. Some denounced this compliance. Earl NELSON, however, thought it their duty to educate all they could under whatever restrictions; and there was pretty strong testimony that the clause had very little influence. It was, perhaps, insisted on at first, and then lost sight of and forgotten, the children of dissenters educated at Church schools, came under Church influences, without having the catechism. The Archdeacon of ELY had inquired from school to school what was the effect of the conscience clause. "None at all." Then why, he asked, are you afraid of it. There was strong testimony to the value of Sunday schools, which are, however, more attended by dissenters than Churchmen.

CATHEDRALS.

The debate on Cathedrals was remarkable for nothing but some mild jokes, but the mildest joke has a great success in such meetings. The Dean of Chester said: A reverend gentleman once said that the cathedral was an iceberg in the midst of the diocese—a most improper thing to say; but retribution fell upon him—he was made a dean. Here again the Lay element came uppermost, and the two most sensible and practical speeches were made by laymen, who were for beautifying and utilizing the cathedrals, and not leaving them as now, naked, useless ruins. The whole system, Mr. CLABON said, wanted reorganizing. He would have every church in the Kingdom open every day and all day, (loud applause,) and as a farmer or laborer or artisan passed by he might go in and say a prayer. [Hear, hear.] Let them have as many services in the cathedrals as they could, making them the centre of the life of the diocese, and making the Church of England what she really ought to be. [Applause.] Mr. STREET wished to see cathedrals and churches used for private prayer. Bishops had for a long time recommended it, but every one seemed too shy to begin. They were afraid of the vergers, intent only on getting sixpences for showing the place. But I should like to see what would happen to a man who should kneel down to say his prayers in St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey, when there was no service. Verger or beadle would be after him; he would be told it was no place for any such Popish nonsense. The chance is he would be handed over to a policeman. As to any Englishman going into a church by himself to say his prayers, though the whole bench of Bishops should urge him to do so, I shall believe it when I see it—Ritualists, of course, excepted. There is no extravagance they may not be guilty of.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

The working men's meeting on Thursday evening was an immense success, the hall being filled by more than 3,000 persons. Liverpool showed that Dr. MCNEILE has not spent his strength for naught, for the working men hissed the Bishop of Oxford, and utterly refused to listen to Archdeacon DENISON. On his coming forward he was received with a perfect storm of groans and hisses, and cries of "Sunday cricket!" "Who breaks the Sabbath?" "No Popery!" The Chairman, the Bishop of Chester, in vain appealed to the assembly to give him a hearing, and it required all the influence of the Archbishop of York to obtain order so that he could be heard at all. The most notable feature of the meeting was the confession of the Archbishop of York, that the Church clergy were not doing their duty in the matter of drunkenness, and this was an appropriate subject in the most drunken town in England. He said:

"You know as well as I do that the curse of this great country is the vice of drinking, which saps and undermines it. You pay twenty-one millions a year to the revenue as the tax upon drink alone, and that represents a consumption upon drink of eighty millions a year. Some one says ninety. I won't quarrel about figures. I say eighty millions a year; and, mind you, that comes in far too large a proportion out of the earnings of the working classes. And what does it mean? Why, it means everything that is evil. It means that the workingman, having £2 or £3 to take home every Friday or every Saturday, divides it into two proportions—say £2 10s. for himself, and 10s. for his wife and family. Some one says not even so much as that. Bear in mind that remark, for I wish to come to it presently. It means besides that misery to the wife, starvation and rickets and wretchedness to all the poor children; it means discontent of the worst kind engendered in the man. It means that the noble class of workingmen is racked and ruined by this abominable vice. Now I am often told that freedom must not be interfered with—which means that a man may get drunk if he likes. But I go back to my remark to say what about the freedom of the woman? Talk of justice and liberty in things so divided and adjusted on such a scale as that! Why, your side of it won't stand for a moment. The law perpetually interferes when men are doing foolish and wicked things against the public policy; and the law has a right to interfere in this respect, and moreover the law has interfered in an efficient manner during the past session in putting a restraint upon the indefinite multiplication of those abominable beershops. You may call it an interference with freedom and justice; I call it a limitation upon the power of such traps for the unwary by which their souls may be destroyed."

It was, perhaps, worth while to hold the Congress, if only to give the opportunity of saying so much downright truth as that to 3,000 working men of Liverpool—not that they did not know it already—but that the truth from an Archbishop may be more effectual, for

"A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn."

RITUALISM.

As I expected, the proceedings became warmer day by day, and the two great parties more violent in their demonstrations. When Rev. Mr. MACKONOCHIE, of St. Albans, read his paper the Ritualists gave him a reception so enthusiastic that all opposition was silenced, and as the paper contained nothing to which the most ultra Evangelical could object, and much which he could not but like, such as the approval of extempore prayers and short hearty services in which the poor could join, he was not interrupted.

At first each side was content to applaud warmly what it approved, but on Thursday each side began to cry out against what it disapproved; and some readers and speakers found it difficult to get on. The Ritualists would not hear of Protestantism; the Anti-Ritualists cried "No, no," and made a clamorous interruption when Rev. W. J. BUTLER said that "in the Roman Catholic Church, though the prayers were in Latin, every soul in the congregation knew what was doing, and was able to throw his whole soul into it;" and went on, when he could be heard, to describe the enthusiasm of Catholic services he had witnessed in Germany. There was also an outbreak of Protestant zeal when one of the speakers described the constant devotions of the people in the Brussel's cathedral, and contrasted it with St. Paul's in London.

The question of revision of the Prayer Book called out the strongest expressions. Rev. Mr. BLIGH said:

"I cannot bring myself to think there will ever be any material accession of strength to the church from without; there can be no solid union within; there can be no real cementing of the breaches hitherto existing between parties in the church, and as the probable consequence of that, there will be the disruption of the whole body, if the baptismal controversy be not set at rest, together with other questions arising out of the occasional offices of our church, which in point of fact are of Popish origin, and have never yet been revised in a Protestant sense."

Hon. C. L. WOOD, Vice Chancellor and President of the Church Union, amid loud cheers, expressions of dissent, and continued interruptions, advocated the restoration of what his opponents characterised as Popery—the Eucharistic Sacrifice—as the central and chief act of worship. He said:

"That while they admitted the alienation of the masses of the poor of this country from the Church of their fathers, they should not content themselves with suggesting small alterations in their services. The evil required a far deeper remedy. They had been too fearful of Rome to bring home to our people that sacramental system which was the strength and life of the Church of Christ. [Cries of "Shame," and "No, no," with cheers.] What change, then, was to be made, to draw back the population? Let them give back to the people the service which the Catholic Church celebrated, north and south, east and west, every Sunday—the Eucharistic Sacrifice. [Applause and some opposition.] All other alterations were as nothing compared with this. It was the chief and central act of Christian worship.

Venerable Archdeacon DENISON denied that there rested any authority in the Ritual Commission, in Parliament, or in Convocation, to alter the prayer book to any serious extent, and that a small revision would be to create a disturbance for nothing. Revision on any scale of magnitude would cause a rebellion. With regard to permissive changes, nothing was more contemptible than permissive laws in social and economical questions, and permissive laws as applied to religion were blasphemy."

Dr. LITTLEDALE was announced to speak, and there arose from all sides loud cries of "No," with cheers from the Ritualists, so that he had to wait for some time in the uproar of hisses and cries of "Fair play," "Turn him out," "Go on." The President had twice to appeal to the Congress before he could get a chance to speak. His remedy for the alienation of the masses from the Church of England was to repeal the act of uniformity, and allow the clergy more freedom in adapting services to the needs and desires of their congregations; then sweep away every pew and appropriated sitting, and make all churches free and open; let people go in and out as they liked; and have more prayer and praise, and less sermons, which were not enjoyed at all, in the liturgy; and, especially, that holy communion, as the only one that came directly from Heaven, should be the principal service.

The conflicts in the Congress were mild as compared with those that burst forth in some of the side meetings. At an immense meeting of the English Church Union, attended by all the leading Ritualists, the cry, "A free Church in a free State," was boldly raised and loudly applauded. With a free Church, untrammeled by Parliament, Archdeacon DENISON said they could have a living Episcopate, and not, as now, twenty-seven Bishops, many of them superannuated, for twenty millions of people:

"The great thing which he suggested they should do was to increase the Church Union all over England, and he advised this because that Union was the representation of the principle of dogma, and this was the strength of the Church of Rome. The Liberal Press was fond of putting before the people two alternatives—Roman Catholocism or the Broad Church; but he considered that neither of them was the true alternative. The English people were not going to become Roman Catholics, nor were they going to become Broad Church. They were going to become Anglo Catholics. [Great applause, and a voice—'Protestant.'] He should like to say a word upon that point. The Church of England had nowhere called herself Protestant. The protest of the Church of England was that she was Anglo-Catholic."

That is, a great row. Earl NELSON, Mr. MACKONOCHIE, Mr. LOWDER and other Ritualists addressed the meeting, which was highly enthusiastic and satisfactory.

FREE CHURCHES.

At a meeting in favor of free churches—that is with seats free to everybody, Archdeacon DENISON again declared that the days of the English Establishment were numbered, and there was so much the more need to work. He found pews in his parish, and though he did not force a change the people came to him about them.

"They called a meeting, which was held in the vestry, and it was a stifling hot day, and he told the parishioners he was not going to be stifled in the vestry. He suggested that they should adjourn to his garden, and he arranged to have some seats placed under one of the large trees, and some tables, with bread and cheese and cider—and in twenty minutes a resolution was passed and the whole thing decided. There was a great movement now going on with regard to ceremonial in worship, and some people who were always trying to quarrel with their neighbors said that every change and improvement was Popish. It was all stuff—rubbish. There was no one that did not like decency. In one sense they were all Ritualists. They would not like to see a man in a dirty surplice; they would prefer, if the parish would not wash it, to see him wash it himself. The man with a clean surplice was a Ritualist—the other man—he would not say what he was, but he did not care for him. Now he himself was not what was commonly called a Ritualist."

He would not advise any clergyman to give his congregation reasonable cause for offence. "With regard to ceremonial, why on earth can't you let each other alone?" "Why can't you stand by the thirty-nine articles?" shouted a man in the gallery. "Oh, yes, I am quite ready," said the Archdeacon, "but there is nothing in them about ceremonial."

Rev. Lord FRANCIS GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, on rising to propose a resolution, was received with much hooting and hissing, which for a time completely drowned the applause. Several workingmen in the gallery appeared to be most intense in their expressions of disapprobation, and some of these cried out, "He's a thorough Papist."

The Chairman (vainly appealing for order,)—I am not a Papist. Lord OSBORNE has only come here to speak to a resolution. You need not agree with him. [Cries of "We don't," and laughter.] One man shouted, "We don't want Papists in the Church of England," and this was the signal for renewed hissing. The Chairman: This is a public meeting, and it is not fair not to give a speaker a hearing.

Archdeacon DENISON—Be fair. It is not the way to get at truth by howling like dogs.

Rev. Lord OSBORNE, taking advantage of a temporary lull, again attempted to proceed. He said he would only claim for the man who was called a Papist to be in accord with the majority of the meeting on this question.

The interruption was here again resumed, and the reverend gentleman found it impossible to make himself heard amid the prevailing groans.

A workingman, in the gallery, asked and obtained permission to make a few remarks. He said it was not pewism but Puseyism which was the great thing troubling the Church at present. He would give an illustration. There was in Liverpool, in the midst of a teeming population, a church capable of seating 2,000 persons—in a very poor district—and on any Sunday there was not an average attendance of more than seventy. There was a gallery to that church, and it was kept locked, except on one special occasion, when the Bishop preached in the church.

One of the clerical strangers present cried: "Name the church," to which the speaker triumphantly shouted: "St. Martin's in the Fields, a free and open church, filled by that indefatigable Ritualist CECIL WRAY." The reply provoked immense applause, which was renewed when the speaker said he thought he had answered the remarks that pews were the great things which kept people away from church.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The *soirée* at the close of the Congress was very crowded, very brilliant, and much like the *soirées* of other Congresses. There was music on the great organ, refreshments, the museum and photographs of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the "Rob Roy" collection, and a model of modern Jerusalem.

I must not forget the museum which the Ritualists open at every Congress, to show what their enemies call "gimcracks and millinery." The collection disappointed me as to extent, beauty and splendor. The best part of it was the pictures of ancient vestments, copied from brasses and illuminations in English churches. The lectures given at intervals were better, and proved, satisfactorily I should say, at least logically, that the vestments worn by the clergy in the Oriental and Western churches, and in England up to the Reformation, had the same origin, and that not Roman but Syrian, and were in fact close copies of the ordinary clothing worn by Christ and his disciples.

My impression, on the whole, from what I have seen and heard, as to the condition of the Church of England, is not modified but strengthened. The strong, earnest, living element in it is the Catholic, or Ritualistic. Next to this, but diffusive, and every day more tending to dissent—dissenting now from what is most distinctive in church teaching—is the Evangelical. Interest might hold these parties together a little longer, high, low and broad agreeing to let each other alone, but I believe, with Archdeacon DENISON, that the Establishment is doomed, and the union of at least three parties in the Church will not last a day longer. There will be three, four, perhaps five distinct organizations, each perhaps calling itself the Church, but as distinct in doctrine as Presbyterians and Methodists.

There are loud calls for unity, for organization, for a preparation for the inevitable separation from the State; but neither bishops, clergy, nor people can unite. Baptismal regeneration and the real presence, held by one party and denied by the other, must separate two great parties, and nothing but State power and patronage could hold in the same communion Trinitarians and Unitarians, Evangelicals and Colensoites, the *Guardian*, the *Church Times* and the *Record*. The Congress did nothing to reconcile these differences—it tried in vain to ignore them or to tolerate them. They came out in sharp applause, sharp hisses, violent interruptions, and were made more apparent, while nothing was done to heal the evidently growing divisions. In this there was much of insincerity and sham. Dr. MCNEALE did well not to sit down in pretended amity with Dr. LITTLEDALE. The Ritualists bore their testimony; but they must see that it will not long be possible for them to meet with those who habitually blaspheme and desecrate what they consider most holy. MONADNOCK.

THE KUKLUX.

Recent Horrible Outrages in North Carolina—Proclamation by Governor Holden.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, Oct. 20, 1869.

Notwithstanding the existence of peace and good order in other portions of the State, I regard it as my duty to announce that in four counties, to wit: Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham, there is, and has been for some time past, a feeling of insubordination and insurrection, insomuch that many good citizens are put in terror for their lives and property, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure a full and fair enforcement of the law. Information has reached, and continues to reach the Executive, that in the above counties a state of feeling exists which is totally incompatible with the free exercise, by the friends of the Government, of that independent expression of opinion, and that freedom of action, which is the birthright of every American. In Lenoir and Jones various thefts and murders have been committed; jails have been forcibly opened, and the prisoners taken thence have been murdered; an officer of the law has been waylaid and slain on the public highway, and another officer of the law has been slain in the open day while engaged in his ordinary avocations. Private dwellings have been entered and the occupants terrified, and some of them whipped or murdered; others have been shot or hanged or cruelly beaten; and the result is that thus far the civil law, though firmly asserted and maintained, has not been adequate to bring the insubordinate and the wicked to condign punishment. In Chatham the jail has been forcibly opened and a prisoner, confined under sentence of a Court of the United States, has been liberated and is now at large. In Orange the jail has been forcibly opened and two prisoners (colored men) taken out and shot, one of whom has died of his wounds. Three other colored men have been hanged until they were dead, one has been cruelly mutilated, and others have been whipped. White citizens have been injured, insulted and terrified. The University of the State, sacred to the cause of learning, has been repeatedly invaded by bands of armed men in disguise on horseback, and acts of violence have been there perpetrated on unoffending citizens and officers of the law. Many of the colored people in these counties, and no inconsiderable portion of the white people, though obedient to the law and good citizens, are living under constant apprehensions that they may fall victims at any moment to the malice of their enemies.

It is made my duty under the Constitution "to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion." I deeply regret that it seems necessary to resort to the military power to enforce the law and to protect the citizen. But the law must be maintained. I have waited in vain, hoping that a returning sense of reason and justice would arrest these violations of the law. But these evils, instead of diminishing, have increased, and no course is left to me but to issue this proclamation of admonition and warning to all the people of the counties mentioned, whether engaged in these flagrant violations of law, or whether indifferent or insensible to what is occurring in our midst. I now call upon every citizen in the counties aforesaid to aid the civil power in a fearless enforcement of the laws. No set of men can take the law into their own hands. Every citizen, however humble, or whatever his color, has a right to be at peace at his own house, and cannot be taken thence except by due process, and cannot be punished save by the law. If there be those who counsel resistance to established authority, such persons are traitors, and should be punished accordingly; if there be those who, disguised or masked, enter the dwellings of others by force and commit acts of violence, such persons are guilty of felony, and should be punished by hard labor in the penitentiary; if there be those who, without precept or order, hang, or shoot, or otherwise deprive any one of life, such persons are murderers, and should be punished accordingly.

I now give notice in the most solemn manner that these violations of law and these outrages in the aforesaid counties must cease; otherwise, I will proclaim those counties in a state of insurrection, and will exert the whole power of the State to enforce the law, to protect those who are assailed or injured, and to bring criminals to justice. In a matter like this there should be no party feeling. It is my fixed purpose to protect every citizen without regard to his antecedents, his color or his political opinions; but to do this the law must be sacred, must be spread over all alike, and must be inflexibly maintained.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this the Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and in the ninety-fourth year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street. The doors are open to the public.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SUPER FLUMINA BABYLONIS.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept,
Remembering thee,
That for ages of agony hast endured and slept,
And wouldst not see.

By the waters of Babylon we stood up and sang,
Considering thee,
That a blast of deliverance in the darkness rang,
To set thee free.

And with trumpets and thunderings and with morning song,
Came up the light;
And thy spirit uplifted thee to forget thy wrong
As day doth night.

And thy sons were dejected not any more, as then
When thou wast shamed;
When thy lovers went heavily without heart, as men
Whose life was maimed.

In the desolate distances, with a great desire,
For thy love's sake,
With our hearts going back to thee, they were filled with fire,
Were nigh to break.

It was said to us: "Verily ye are great of heart,
But ye shall bend;
Ye are bondsmen and bondswomen, to be scourged and smart,
To toil and tend."

And with harrows men harrowed us, and subdued with spears,
And crushed with shame;
And the summer and winter was, and the length of years,
And no change came.

By the rivers of Italy, by the sacred streams,
By town, by tower,
There was feasting with revelling, there was sleep with dreams,
Until thine hour.

And they slept and they rioted on their rose-hung beds,
With mouths on flame,
And with love-locks vine-chapleted, and with rose-crowned heads
And robes of shame.

And they knew not their forefathers, nor the hills and streams
And words of power,
Nor the gods that were good to them, but with songs and dreams
Filled up their hour.

By the rivers of Italy, by the dry streams' beds,
When thy time came,
There was casting of crowns from them, from their young men's heads,
The crowns of shame.

By the horn of Eridanus, by the Tiber mouth,
As thy day rose,
They arose up and girded them to the north and south,
By seas, by snows.

As a water in January the frost confines,
Thy kings bound thee;
As a water in April is, in the new-blown vines,
Thy sons made free.

And thy lovers that looked for thee, and that mourned from far,
For thy sake dead,
We rejoiced in the light of thee, in the signal star
Above thine head.

In thy grief had we followed thee, in thy passion loved,
Loved in thy loss;
In thy shame we stood fast to thee, with thy pangs were moved,
Clung to thy cross.

By the hillside of Calvary we beheld thy blood,
Thy blood-red tears
As a mother's in bitterness, an unebbing flood,
Years upon years.

And the North was Gethsemane, without leaf or bloom,
A garden sealed;
And the South was Aceldama, for a sanguine fume
Hid all the field.

By the stone of the sepulchre we returned to weep,
From far, from prison;
And the guards by it keeping it we beheld asleep,
But thou wast risen.

And an angel's similitude by the unsealed grave,
And by the stone;
And the voice was angelical, to whose words God gave
Strength like his own.

"Lo, the grave-clothes of Italy that are folded up
In the grave's gloom!
And the guards as men wrought upon with a charmed cup,
By the open tomb.

And her body most beautiful, and her shining head,
These are not here;
For your mother, for Italy, is not surely dead:
Have ye no fear.

As of old time she spake to you and you hardly heard,
Hardly took heed,
So now also she saith to you, yet another word,
Who is risen indeed.

By my saying she saith to you in your ears she saith,
Who hear these things,
Put no trust in men's royalties, nor in great men's breath,
Nor words of kings.

For the life of them vanishes and is no more seen,
Nor no more known;
Nor shall any remember him if a crown hath been,
Or where a throne.

Unto each man his handiwork, unto each his crown,
The just Fate gives;
Whoso takes the world's life on him and his own lays down,
He, dying so, lives.

Whoso bears the whole heaviness of the wronged world's weight
And puts it by,
It is well with him, suffering, though he face man's fate;
How should he die?

Seeing death has no part in him any more, no power
Upon his head;
He has bought his eternity with a little hour,
And is not dead.

For an hour, if ye look for him, he is no more found,
For one hour's space;
Then ye lift up your eyes to him and behold him crowned,
A deathless face.

On the mountains of memory, by the world's well-springs,
In all men's eyes,
Where the light of the life of him is on all past things,
Death only dies.

Not the light that was quenched for us, nor the deeds that were,
Nor the ancient days,
Nor the sorrows not sorrowful, nor the face most fair
Of perfect praise."

So the angel of Italy's resurrection said,
So yet he saith;
So the son of her suffering, that from breasts nigh dead,
Drew life, not death.

That the pavement of Golgotha should be white as snow,
Not red, but white;
That the waters of Babylon should no longer flow,
And men see light.

—*Fortnightly Review.*

Lord Byron's complete works for 9d. are selling at book stalls like herrings in a plentiful season. Another consequence of the detestable scandal which has introduced the subject of incest to the attention of young persons, is a forthcoming cheap edition of the Countess Guiccioli's *Recollections of the Poet.* It will be a six-shilling volume. The lady's recollections of her late eccentric husband, M. de Boissy, would not be a bad book. He was a frank man, and used to introduce his wife as "*La Marquise de Boissy, ma femme, ancienne maîtresse de Byron.*"—*Athenæum.*

PERHAPS IT WAS BETTER SO.

AN OLD WOMAN'S SKETCH.

From Tinsleys' Magazine.

Barmouth is a pretty little watering place in the South. I have lived there a good many years, and have seen many changes in what was formerly a little fishing village, and now strives to be designated as a town. There is scarcely a chine along the coast that I do not know, and cannot connect with some expedition; scarcely a path in the quiet dim pine woods that I have not trodden in fine weather and wet, in early morning or moonlit night. It is a quiet place; young people are apt to call it "slow." There is no promenade. The pier is an unpretentious rude structure. Very few theatrical or musical people penetrate so far beyond the pale of civilization, and the few balls are given by the county families living around; still, we can boast of a poet with long hair, and his particular friend, an eminent art-critic—a little man with a bald head and a long beard. Itinerant musicians bring down the last airs from the last opera with their organs and German bands, and set one wondering how music has degenerated within the present generation. The circulating library is a constant source of interest, and one of the most exciting incidents is the arrival of a batch of new novels from town. I am very fond of reading; an old maid, with but few friends, I do not know how I should pass the long nights without my books; and though sometimes the troubles of the young people keep me awake at night, still I feel certain that when I get the third volume they will all be made happy, and that I shall be happy too.

One wet afternoon I put on my big cloak, and bidding my maid get my tea by the time I returned, I set out for the library. Luckily a new parcel had just arrived, and after a perplexing selection, and having quite a heap in my arms, I was ascending the cliff to my house when I met Joliffe, the postman. There was a letter for me—a rare occurrence—and so, doubly freighted, I reached home, where I found everything warm and comfortable after the rain and wind outside. The letter was from Ethel Berry.

"My dear Miss Browne," it said—"Mamma and I are coming to Barmouth in a few days. We do so long to see you and the dear old place again. It is quite stifling here, and I am so tired of the people and racket of town. I suppose everything and everybody are exactly as they were; nothing changes with you.

A glimpse of the sea, a blow on the cliff, and the sight of your dear face, will do me a world of good. Somebody's coming too!

Your loving ETHEL."

This was just like Ethel, so fond of quiet, and loving Barmouth so truly. I was so glad to hear she was coming down again, for I looked upon her as a dear child of my own. I wondered who "somebody" was. Not a lady friend, or she would have said who. I could scarcely think of Ethel having a lover; I knew I should be jealous, and wonder why they could not leave her with me instead of wishing to take her away, when there were so many girls in the world. But I thought Ethel must be nicer than any of them, and could hardly wonder at any man thinking so too; and then she wrote as though she was so happy. I felt quite delighted to know that, though full of curiosity, and told my maid that I expected company in a few days, and we began planning means to receive them. My book seemed quite uninteresting after this, although there was a wicked father and a patient suffering daughter in it, who would have made me cry at other times. Well, one morning when the sun was shining brightly upon the blue sea and chalk cliffs, and the wind was blowing freshly upon me as I was trimming my rose trees in the garden, I saw a figure that I knew so well coming lightly toward me, and presently I had my dear in my arms. She was just the same. Tall and pale, her dark-blue eyes with that tender pathetic look in them that is quite indescribable, and her golden brown hair falling about her shoulders.

"And how are you and the roses? You look quite beautiful, though I do believe you're crying. O, how brilliant everything is here; how fresh and bright! Sit down and tell me about everybody and everything."

And I had to tell of all that had occurred for the last six months, from how poor Lord Kelley bore the loss of his wife, to Joliffe, the postman, and the last litter of puppies.

"And now, in return for all this valuable information," I said, "tell me, Ethel, who 'Somebody' is?"

She blushed, and then with a little laugh—"O, I must not tell you now, I will show him, perhaps, presently; and he doesn't bite." And she began admiring the roses and my last poor little water-color sketches, so that I did not press her to tell me more.

"And now," she said presently, "I must take you to mamma, who would have so liked to come to you if she could."

So I donned my hat and cloak, and we set off for Thirley House, where they lived when in Barmouth. I was surely one of the most beautiful mornings I ever remember; even in the dense woods that led to the hall the sun lit up the vitas and usually dark nooks, and threw vivid shadows across the path in a manner that delighted Ethel, who sniffed the sweet air as she danced along, as I have seen many people do who have been living in a big smoky town. As we were walking we heard some one whistling "*Faites-lui mes aveux*" from *Faust.*

"Somebody's coming," said Ethel roguishly, and presently the whistler came in sight, and I was introduced to Mr. Arthur Dawlish. He was a large-limbed young man, with dark brown hair and wavy brown beard; decidedly handsome, and knowing it. There was a languid grace in his bow to me, and indeed a general air of sleepy complacency that was rather irritating.

"So glad to know you," he said, smiling; "I have heard so much about you from Ethel, and 'pon my honor it's quite romantic meeting in a wood in this way. I hear you paint, and all that sort of thing; rather nice bits about here, I should think. Mrs. Berry and Miss Crawford are waiting for you, so perhaps we'd better go to them;" and then we went on to the Hall.

Upon the terrace we found Mrs. Berry, a noble-looking woman, with the same dark blue pathetic eyes as Ethel's, walking about with her crutch, and Georgiana Crawford, daughter of General Crawford, beside her—a medium-sized girl of four-and-twenty, with very black eyes, and very vivacious. Old men and women become spectators to the little tragedies and comedies enacted by the young, and, little noticed themselves, they see much that escapes the more active members; and I, gossiping with Mrs. Berry, noticed how completely Miss Crawford monopolised Arthur Dawlish, and how animated he became when speaking to her, and then half-unconsciously I compared her to Ethel, and though she talked well, I thought her somewhat Frenchified animation and loud laugh contrasted unfavorably with Ethel's quiet smile and air of repose. I took Ethel home with me that night, and when we had parted from our escort, Mr. Dawlish, she said:

"Isn't he nice? and O, if you knew how good and patient he is, and how much he loves me, and I love him! We were engaged in London, and are to be married in June, and—isn't he handsome?"

"He is very handsome," I said, cheerily.

"Everybody thinks so, but I was afraid you might not, and mamma likes him so much, and so does Georgiana, I think, though he says he does not like that sort of girl; very rude, as I told him." And so she ran on, and I listened, glad to think that my dear friend was so happy.

And so day after day passed and I was constantly going to the Hall, or Ethel and Miss Crawford and Dawlish came as a deputation to ask me, if I omitted doing so. The more I saw of Miss Crawford the less I liked her; I did not think with Ethel that Dawlish was so indifferent to her—indeed, he seemed only too much interested—and observing him look after her when she moved about, and an eagerness in his speech to her that he never showed with Ethel, a daily, growing dread took possession of me that I in vain tried to shake off, which God knows was only too soon confirmed. One morning I was painting in my little sitting room; the morning was oppressively warm, and everything was so still that I could hear the plash of the waves upon the shore beneath the cliffs. Mr. Dawlish was in the garden, smoking one of my rose trees which was suffering from blights, Ethel and Georgiana superintending, the latter trying to smoke a cigarette that he had made for her. It was so hot that I leant back in my arm chair, musingly contemplating my sketch of a piece of broken worn cliff against a stormy gray sky, when I heard him talking earnestly, and, unconsciously listening, I heard him say:

"I can't stand this much longer; you know how much I love you, and I can't act this indifference toward you."

I was all attention now; he was not speaking to Ethel.

"But, Mr. Dawlish," Georgiana answered, "how dare you speak to me thus, Sir! Are you not engaged to Ethel?"

"Of course I am, but it can be broken off—it shall! You know how I love you; why, you have made me—you have won me over. I thought I loved her until I met you; but I have only just learnt what love is."

"You have no right to say this to me. I shall go in to Miss Browne."

"I think not. Come, we understand one another; and why act this farce when no one is by? Poor Ethel! O, why didn't you leave me in peace? I loved her in my contented, easy sort of way until you came, and now I only pity her."

"I am sorry to hear this," she answered. "I never dreamt you cared for me; I thought you liked me as a friend, and now you wish me to be an enemy."

"Georgie, don't you like me?"

"I will tell you. I like you, I love you, though it is wicked to say so, but I thought you were playing with me; I never dreamt you were in earnest, and I tried to go away and leave you with Ethel, but I could not, my passion was too strong. I fought, O, so hard, but I succumbed. Have pity upon me for my weakness; I ought never to have told you so much."

"If I had but met you before I was bound in honor," he said regretfully, "we should have been spared this wretchedness."

"No, you would not have cared for me if you had been free."

"How bitter you are! Do you want me to swear I love you more than I ever thought I could love anything? You cannot trust me while she—"

"Trusts you implicitly, and is deceived. Arthur, I speak bitterly because I love so fondly. A woman ever abuses the man she loves as passionately as I love you; but I could not bear to hear you maligned by others, and if they did speak against you, I would console and defend you—I would bear anything, brave anything, for your sake. You know it!" she said in a passionate voice.

"Hush, dear, we shall be overheard," he said hurriedly. "Scenes are so absurd, you know; I love you so much; but what will they say, pledged as I am?"

"O courageous man!" she interrupted bitterly, "what will they think of me?"

"Well, people always say horrible things and tell any amount of lies, but of course I am perfectly indifferent to anything they may say. Only yesterday Ethel was talking about our marriage-day, little thinking, poor child, how distant that may be. She is going to be so deceived—to suffer."

"How cold you have grown! Do I not suffer too?"

I could not bear to stay and hear more; trembling with indignation and dizzy with the shock, I went through the French window into the garden. Dawlish was still seated upon the grass puffing at his pipe, and Miss Crawford was standing beside him swinging her straw hat in one hand, the other resting lightly upon his shoulder. He colored slightly as I looked at him, but she returned my glance with her usual self-possession, as she said with one of her trilling laughs,

"Came out to look for Ethel, Miss Browne? She is at the foot of the cliff gazing at the sea, as though she were Hero expecting Leander to emerge from the waves. A most charming study."

With a nod, I passed quickly down to the shore. She was seated on a little hillock of sand beside the pier, and thinking so intently that I stood by unnoticed for some time. She was looking seaward with the far-off gaze that some eyes have when people are very happy or in great trouble; presently she turned her head and saw me.

"Why, you have come out without your hat, and you look so pale and tired. Have you left that lazy Arthur puffing away at his pipe, and Georgie encouraging the 'slaughter of the innocents?' It is so hot; and I was so happy thinking what a prize I had got among men, and how capitally we shall get on together—Arthur and I, I mean—that I could have gone on dreaming all day."

I sat down beside her.

"I am rather tired, dear;" and that was all I said.

It all seemed like a bad dream. How could I break it to her? she trusted him so entirely; to her he was so good and true. I did not think he really cared much for Miss Crawford—it was merely a passing whim with him; he seemed so weak, unstable, and so little worthy of trust that I shuddered to think of my darling being married to such a man; but if I remained silent after what I had heard—if I did as so many people do, allow things to come right—would they come right? If they went wrong, the sin would rest with me; and I knew Ethel's beautiful confidence, once rudely abused, could never be restored.

"O, what can I do!" I thought, with her small hand in mine; "she looks upon me as a guide, an adviser, and I am so unfit for a great ordeal that the sight of her happiness, and the knowledge that I can blight it forever, makes a child of me."

I could not do it; I sat silent and wretched, wondering how it would all end. We went up to the house, and Ethel joined them on the lawn; while I, pleading a headache, went to my room to think over my trouble. Dinner came, and I tried to be cheerful, and join in the running talk of the young people; then Dawlish proposed a stroll upon the pier as the only place where we should get a breath of air, which might do my head good.

It was a beautiful evening. The sun was sinking in a blaze of crimson and gold, painting the sea, with the faintest ripple on its face, the old black pier, and the boats gently rising and falling, with rose-color. The hills over at Whitecliff were lines of blue and mauve. People were in groups upon the pier and beach, love-making, flirting and gossipping. The long-haired poet and his inseparable companion were the centres of admiring circles, fathers were spelling out their newspapers in the fading light, while children proffered to them trophies in the shape of tiny fish that they captured from the sea. The wet shingle sprinkled like a mass of rude jewels, and the distant pine-woods looked vividly green and cool beyond the ruddy cliffs.

Everything was so calm and peaceful that we scarcely cared to talk, and the loud laughter of the fishermen about the beach jarred upon the senses. We sat down upon a seat above the wooden steps leading to the water, Dawlish moodily smoking, and Ethel looking at him from time to time wonderingly. He was usually in such equable spirits that she was puzzling over his air of preoccupation Miss Crawford sat upon the steps with a book upon her knees, but she was not reading. The sun sank beneath ridges of angry-looking red, the hills grew pale and indistinct. Impatiently knocking the ashes from his pipe, and shaking himself like a big Newfoundland dog, Dawlish rose.

"I shall go out for a sail," he said; "there's just wind enough to manage to crawl along. I feel hipped, and want a change of some sort. Miss Browne, will you and Ethel and Miss Crawford come? Though you are not a good sailor, the sea's like a big duck pond, and the boat won't pitch a bit. Jack," he called to a fisherman lolling in his boat, "get the sails up, I'm going out a bit."

I declined to go, dreading the mist that was gathering, and Ethel would not leave me, she said, with my head so bad, so he nodded, and seeing Jack had unfurled the sails and was waiting for him, he sauntered down the steps and got into the boat.

"Jump out, Jack," he said; "I sha'n't want you. I'm an old hand at it, and can sail her myself well enough."

"I wouldn't go out beyond the bar if I was you, Sir," the man said. "We shall have a dirty night, and the wind blowing off the shore you will have to make a long tack coming in, Sir;" and he pointed anxiously at the long black clouds fast rising in the West.

"All right, I shall be back in an hour; let go;" and waving his broad straw-hat to us, and bidding us good-night, he settled himself comfortably in the stern, and the boat glided slowly out to sea. We remained watching it until it became a mere blot upon the waves, and then the wind growing colder I proposed that we should return home. Some people took possession of Miss Crawford, and Ethel and I walked slowly up the cliff together, turning now and then to look at the boat as it grew smaller and smaller. when we got indoors, feeling no inclination to talk, I took up one of my novels, while Ethel sat upon the hearthrug gazing dreamily into the fire.

"Hark!" she said suddenly; "What is that?"

There was a sweeping rush and a moaning noise, as though the trees were bending to the wind. We went to the window. The moon shone brightly, though obscured occasionally by flying masses of thick cloud.

"Arthur will surely have come back by this time," she said, anxiously. "Shall we go down to the pier, and see if any of the boatmen are still there?"

We hastily put on our cloaks and hats. The wind blew so strongly that we could scarce fight our way down to the beach against it. All was changed. The little waves had become big crested breakers, and the foam was flying along the sands in great white patches. Lolling against the little wooden pierhouse for shelter, we found Jack.

"Has Mr. Dawlish come in?" I asked.

"No, miss, and I don't think he will to-night, the wind blowing off the land. But," he added, "like enough he run into Whitecliff before this wind came on. He's too good a sailor to beat against it in such a craft as an open boat. So it's no good my waiting here any longer, is it? He'll be snugly housed by this time t'other side of the water. Good night, miss."

Wishing him good night, I persuaded Ethel that he must be right, and that we had better go too. So once more we fought our way up the cliff. It was 12 o'clock when we got back. She looked pale and anxious, so I insisted upon her having a little wine. She just touched it with her lips.

"Do you think Arthur would be sure to get safely to Whitecliff? O, if anything happened to him!" she said.

"But, my dear," I answered as bravely as I could, though I felt terribly ill at ease myself, "a sailor must surely know best. I daresay he is asleep in bed now, dreaming about you; and unless you go to bed at once, what a sorry white little face will greet him when he comes back to-morrow! He will not easily forgive himself the fright he has caused you."

Very obediently she did as I wished, and I went to my room, but I felt it useless to try and sleep through the storm. A terrible dread had taken possession of me, and I could not shake it off. I drew my easy-chair to the fire, and listened to the storm. I could not read, I felt so strangely nervous and excited. I could in the stillness of the house hear every sound outside with painful distinctness—the creaking of the trees, the rattle of the casement, and the confused roar of the wind and waves. I caught sight of my face in the mirror over the mantelpiece, and quite started, it looked so haggard and spectral. The fire burnt low and I put on some logs of wood. At length, thoroughly wornout with the day's emotions, I had fallen into a troubled doze, when I was awakened by a low voice speaking rapidly. I turned, and saw Ethel in her white night dress, peeping through the window into the night. "O Arthur," she sobbed, "come back! Why did you leave me? why did I not go with you? Cruel sea, spare him, he is so dear to me; we love one another so dearly, you cannot harm him. Why am I here safe and sheltered, whilst you may be fighting with the waves for your dear life? If anything happened to you I should die, I should not care to live without you. O, if we could but die together! How could I let you go? The treacherous sea looked so peaceful, so kind; but I ought to have felt what was coming; and I let you go, and perhaps may never see you again. My love, my love, I love you better than life, and you may die! How the strong bitter wind blows! will it never grow still? If I could but tell you how I love you! You may have often thought me cold and thoughtless; you may have never known how I hung upon your every look and word—"

"Ethel!"

"I could not sleep," she said piteously, turning to me. "Do you think he is safe? I see you are fearful. What can we do?"

"Child," I said, "he is in the hands of God. We weak women cannot do anything; but He can do all things. Pray to Him; put your whole trust in Him; be sure He will hear you."

"I have prayed, but it is so hard to have to wait and do nothing. Listen to the wind; and to think he may be in it at this very moment! You do not love him as I do; you cannot feel what I feel." She sank upon the floor at my feet, looking up at me pitifully. "Forgive me, but I hardly know what I am saying; and I wouldn't hurt you for the world."

I wrapped a thick shawl round her, and all through the weary night we remained waiting for the morning. It came at last, gray at first, then the east brightened, and the sun rose. The wind had fallen, but the sea was still angry, and the spray flew in showers over the head of the pier. The sight of the brightness and sunshine was very cheering, and we felt half ashamed of our fears of the night.

"You must lie down and get some sleep, or Dawlish will be quite shocked at the sight of this little wobegone maiden when he comes over this morning," I said; and then calling my maid, I also went to bed, and fell into a heavy dreamless sleep. Presently Martha came up with a cup of tea.

"Parson Dale wishes to see you, ma'am; but he says he isn't in any hurry, and will wait," she said.

Dressing as quickly as possible, I hurried down stairs, where I found him walking quickly to and fro. After the usual greeting, seeing he paused and seemed at a loss how to go on, I said:

"You wished to see me, I think?"

"Mine is a terribly painful duty;" and then he stopped, and I saw how grave he was.

"A message from Mr. Dawlish?" I gasped out.

He had a letter in his hand, and pointed to it significantly.

"I had wished to prepare you for this sad news; this is a message about all that remains of Arthur Dawlish."

"He is dead?"

"Read."

He gave me the open letter, written in an uncouth hand. I can hardly tell how I gathered the sense, the words so swam before my eyes. The body of a gentleman had been washed ashore at Whitecliff—supposed to have sailed from Barmouth; then a description of Arthur followed. I wrung my hands, while he tried to console me with trite commonplaces.

"Go away, please," I said, "lest she should hear you;" and I tried to think what I should do, when I heard a low moan, and, turning, saw her standing at the doorway. She had heard all; she had the letter in her hand. I ran up to her, but she seemed unconscious that I was there. She tried to spell from her white lips. I took her hand to lead her away, when a tall figure entered the room; a voice stern with grief said, "Let me come to my child;" and her mother caught her in her arms. I groped my way out, a thick mist before my eyes, and left them.

* * * * *

Ethel had a long serious illness. The doctors met in my little room and held daily consultations; but at length the crisis was passed, and very slowly she recovered. She was very thin and pale, and silent. Her greatest pleasure was to be drawn in an invalid chair down to the shore, where she would sit watching the sea for hours, and I standing beside her: and knowing that she was thinking of him whom she had lost, believing him to have been so good, tender and true, the thought has often come to me that "perhaps it was better so."

Rainy Day Tricks in London.—It was Charles Lamb who recommended the practice of almsgiving without reflection; and lamented the decay of beggars in the metropolis, on the ground of their being the means of developing the wholesome virtue of unreflective charity; but that gentle essayist had not studied the inevitable progress of pauperism. Had he lived now, he would probably have become a subscriber to the Organized Relief Society, and have suggested some quaint method of ridding the metropolis of mendicants. Still, there are occasions when we do well not to be too prudish in our impulses of generosity. That chill of the heart which comes of the afterthought—that checks the course of our benevolence—is not good for the moral constitution. That old trick which on a wet day has so often succeeded in exciting public sympathy on behalf of the vender of lucifer matches! Can we help feeling a kind of honest desire for vengeance on the wretch who first practiced it? The crowded crossing; the impending omnibus; the flying, scantily-clad figure that slips and stumbles on the sloppy pavement, or huddles hurriedly toward some friendly doorway, only to be flung back by some advancing passenger, and to lose her weak grasp of the fragile boxes, which scatter their contents in the gutter. Who does not feel that twopence is little enough to express his sympathy with such a damatic misfortune? Poor creature! such a wet day, too! and she with a baby! What can men and Englishmen do under such circumstances but make a little collection? Threepence, fourpence, eightpence halfpenny—who'll make it up ninepence? There, poor soul, is just four times as much as your whole stock cost you. Go and replenish; and do take care of the crossings in this soul-harrowing, bustling, selfish, eager, crowded Babylon. Is it a basket of crockery that has slipped off a step whilst its tired owner dozed for a moment in the unaccustomed luxury of a seat in a by street, down which a good many passengers take a short cut? Ever since the time of the unfortunate Alnaschar, glass and china have had a tendency to break when they have been deposited on a doorstep. Come, who'll give a threepenny piece for the sake of the recollections of his childhood, and the days when he read the *Arabian Nights?*—*From "Street Sensations," in Cassell's Magazine.*

CROQUET.

Smooth as a billiard table spread the lawn
Frequented by the early-rising lark,
Where dewy brilliants sparkled in the dawn,
And glow worms lit their lanterns in the dark—
But now astir with many an eager group
Brisk "youth and eld," black coat and muslin blent,
Urging the rolling ball from hoop to hoop,
Or taking light refreshments in the tent;
Till the soft Vesper star, soon after eight,
Gave warning of another day's decline,
And sent us laughing through the garden gate
To lobster salad and the beaded wine;—
O happy hour! when first I learnt the game,
And called Matilda by her Christian name.

—*Punch.*

The Chinese Notion of Eclipses.—The Chinese generally have no rational idea of the cause of eclipses. The common explanation is that the sun or the moon has experienced some disaster. Some even affirm that the object eclipsed is being devoured by an immense ravenous monster. This is the most popular sentiment in Fuhchau in regard to the procuring cause of eclipses. All look upon the object eclipsed with wonder. Many are filled with apprehension and terror. Some of the common people, as well as mandarins generally, enter upon some course of action, the express object of which is to save the luminary from its dire calamity, or to rescue it from the jaws of its greedy enemy. Mandarins must act officially, and in virtue of their being officers of Government. Neither they nor the people seem to regard the immense distance of the celestial object as at all interfering with the success of their efforts. The high mandarins procure the aid of priests of the Tauist sect at their yamuns. These place an incense censer and two large candlesticks, for holding red candles or tapers, on a table in the principal reception room of the mandarin, or in the open space in front of it under the open heavens. At the commencement of the eclipse the tapers are lighted, and soon after the mandarin enters, dressed in his official robes. Taking some sticks of lighted incense in both hands, he makes his obeisance before or facing the table, raising and depressing the incense two or three times, according to the established fashion, before it is placed in the censer. Or sometimes the incense is lighted and put in the censer by one of the priests employed. The officer proceeds to perform the high ceremony of kneeling down three times and knocking his head on the ground nine times. After this he arises from his knees. Large gongs and drums near by are beaten as loudly as possible. The priests begin to march slowly around the tables, reciting formulas, &c., which marching they keep up, with more or less intermissions, until the eclipse has passed off. A uniform result always follows these official efforts to save the sun and the moon. They are invariably successful! There is not a single instance recorded in the annals of the Empire when the measures prescribed in instructions from the Emperor's astronomers at Pekin, and correctly carried out in the provinces by the mandarins, have not resulted in a complete rescue of the object eclipsed. Doubtless the vast majority of the common people in China believe that the burning of tapers and incense, the prostration of the mandarins, the beating of the gongs and drums, and the recitations on the part of the priests, are signally efficacious in driving away the voracious monster. They observe that the sun or the moon does not seem to be permanently injured by the attacks of its celestial enemy, although a half or nearly the whole appeared to have been swallowed up. This happy result is doubtless viewed with much complacency by the parties engaged to bring it about."—*From Social Life of the Chinese by Rev. Justus Doolittle.*

Anecdote of Sheridan Knowles.—Characteristic stories are told of the mental obliquities of Irishmen. Some people call them by a harsh name, others good-humoredly put them down to "blarney." Sheridan Knowles was one day walking with a friend—a well-known London actor—in the Strand. Knowles suddenly detaches himself from his friend's arm, and pours forth a volume of hearty salutations on a gentleman passing by, whom he buttonholes on the spot. The gentleman, instead of reciprocating, looks somewhat stiff and aggrieved. "No doubt you are glad to see me, Mr. Knowles," said he, "but I hardly think you have treated me with very great courtesy. When I met you last I asked you to dinner. You fixed your own day and your own hour. We waited for hours. You never put in an appearance, and sent no apology whatever." "Why, bless my soul," answers the Irish dramatist, "ye don't say so! but I've such a memory! A thousand pardons, a thousand pardons! Come, now, my friend, when do you dine at home again?" "Wednesday, and we shall be delighted to see you." "At what hour?" "Six o'clock." "Six o'clock, done—I'll be with ye, my boy. God bless you!" The gentleman walked off. Sheridan Knowles joined his friend. Says Sheridan Knowles to his friend, a minute afterward, "I'd give ye a thousand pounds, me boy, if ye'd tell me who that man is!"—*London Dispatch.*

Dog-days.—The dog-star is so called from its situation in a constellation which those remote ancients who were the "earthly godfathers of heaven's lights" imagined to resemble a dog. To suppose that this fanciful name has anything to do with sending dogs mad, is superstition of the maddest order. This is not all. The precession of the equinoxes has thrown the dog-days all out of joint. The almanacs say that they extend from July 3 to August 11; whereas, the dog-star rises with the sun, now and in our latitudes, on the last date, and since the classical *dies* embraces the period from twenty days before to twenty days after the helical rising, our dog-days, if they mean anything, are those between July 22 and Aug. 31. The calendar maker should look to this. But, after all, the dog-star has had its day, and ought to be consigned to the limbo of exploded superstitions. Only folks love the marvelous; astrologers would flourish as of old, if the law would let them.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

Offenbach and Schneider.—M. Offenbach made himself originally known in London as in Paris, some forty years ago, as a graceful but not vigorous violoncello player, who wrote pleasant music, not merely for his instrument, but for the voice. Nothing much more meek, nothing much less marked, than his playing and his music, is in the writer's recollection. His was the appearance of a slender talent—if there was ever such a thing—a talent which for many after seasons could make but a languid assertion of its existence in the concert rooms and theatres of Europe. The composer's life was advancing, and such success as artists love appeared as far distant as ever, when some demon whispered in the musician's ear that there was a field yet to be trodden, because heretofore disdained by any artist of repute. There had been coarse comic singers without voices at the cafés, there had been comic actors of no less value than Verner and Odry, who could condescend to such coarse travesties as Mme. Gibou and Mme. Pouchet; but for an artist of any pretension to turn their unmanly and unwomanly vulgarities to account by setting questionable stories to music which could be eked out by their unquestionable pranks, was left to the gently insipid writer under notice, who had been just, and only just, able to keep his name before the public. To-day the name commands Europe, and commands, too, such gains as in his prime the composer of "Il Barbiere," "Il Turco," "Corradino," "La Cenerentola," "Otello," "Le Comte Ory," "Moïse," "Guillaume Tell," and many another serious and sentimental opera, never dreamed of. The iron age has come; the exchange of mirth for the base excitement of prurient allusion and appeal.

It is not pleasant to have to insist that M. Offenbach has amassed a large fortune and an universal reputation by his late recourse to the bad device of *double entendre* in the stories selected by him, and in the execution of his favorite interpreters. His music, in itself trite and colorless, as compared (to rise no higher) with the comic music of Adam, though ingeniously put together, and neatly instrumented, would die out because of its nothingness, were not the action it accompanies spiced with indelicy by women and men of the most meagre musical pretensions. His "Grand Duchesse," Mlle. Shneider, salaried as Sontag never was in her best days, a pretty actress, content, some ten years ago, to display her less matured charms and more timid impertinences in that "dirty little temple of ungodliness," (as Mrs. Gore called it,) the Palais Royal Theatre, would never have passed muster in opera had it not been for certain airs and graces which, till the opportunities afforded for their display in the prurient stories which M. Offenbach has set to colorless music, were confined to such singing and smoking houses as the Paris Alcazar, to the significant gestures of Mlle. Theresa, or her shabby imitators in the open-air shrines of the Champs Elysées. When the great Lady of Gérolstein, leers at the brutal giant of a soldier whom she affects, and taps him temptingly on the arm with her riding whip, who can resist such an exquisitely refined piquancy?

There is one comfort, however, to be drawn from the present state of affairs, discouraging as it appears to be. Lower in the setting of burlesque and in offence to delicacy, stage music can hardly sink. One step more—a step necessary to retain the attention of a jaded public which will no longer be contented with the present amount of indelicate excitement—and all honest, decorous, refined lovers of opera will protest against further outrage; while it must prove increasingly hard to propitiate the Persons of Quality, who delight to see the devices and delights of low places of entertainment figuring in the temple of the most graceful of the arts.—*From All the Year Round.*

SWEET SEVENTEEN.

From the London Saturday Review.

A vast amount of poetry has always been thrown around that special time of a woman's life when,

Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,

she is no longer a child, and yet not quite a woman—that transition time between the closed bud and the full-blown flower which we in England express by the term, among others, of Sweet Seventeen. Without meaning to be sentimental, or to envelop things in a golden haze wrought by the imagination only and nowhere to be found in fact, we cannot deny the peculiar charm which belongs to a girl of this age, if she is at all nice, and neither pert nor silly. Besides, it is not only what she is that interests us, but what she will be; for this is the time when the character is settling into its permanent form, so that the great thought of every one connected with her is, how will she turn out? into what kind of woman will the girl develop? and what kind of life will she make for herself? Certainly Sweet Seventeen may be a most unlovely creature, and, in fact, she often is; a creature hard and forward, having lost the innocence and obedience of childhood, and having gained nothing yet of the tact and grace of womanhood; a creature whose hopes and thoughts are all centred on the time when she will be brought out, and have her fling of flirting and fine dresses with the rest. Or she may be only a gauche and giggling schoolgirl, with a mind as narrow as her life, given up to the small intrigues and scandals of the dormitory and the playground; a girl who scamps her lessons and cheats her masters; whose highest efforts of intellect are shown in the cleverness with which she can break the rules of the establishment without being found out; who thinks talking at forbidden times, peeping through forbidden windows, giving silly nicknames to her companions and the teachers, and telling silly secrets with less truth than ingenuity in them the greatest fun imaginable, and all the greater because of the spice of rebellion and perversity with which it is dashed. Or she may be a mere tomboy regretting her sex and despising its restraints; cultivating schoolboy slang and aping schoolboy habits; ridiculing her sisters, and disliked by her companions, while thinking girlhood a bore and womanhood a mistake in exact proportion to its feminality. Or she may be a budding miss, shy and awkward, with no harm in her and as little good—a mere sketch of a girl, without a line as yet made out or the dominant color so much as indicated. Sometimes she is awkward in another way, being studious and preoccupied, when she passes for odd and original, and is partly feared, partly disliked and wholly misunderstood by her own young world; and sometimes she has a cynical contempt for men and beauty and pleasure and dress, when she will make herself ridiculous by her revolt against all the canons of good taste and conventionality. But after her *début* in tattered garments of severe colors and ungainly cut, she will probably end her days as a frantic fashionable, the salvation of whose soul depends on the faultless propriety of her wardrobe. The eccentricities of Sweet Seventeen not unfrequently revenge themselves by an exactly opposite mature extravagance. But though there are enough and to spare of girls according to all these patterns, the Sweet Seventeen of one's affections is none of them. And yet she is not always the same, but has her different presentations, her varying facets, which give her variety of charm and beauty.

The best and loveliest thing about Sweet Seventeen is her sense of duty—for the most part a new sense. She no longer needs to be told what to do; she has not to be kept to her tasks by the fear of authority or the submissive grace of obedience; but of her own free will, because understanding that it is her duty, and that duty is a holier thing than self-will, she conscientiously does what she does not like to do, and cheerfully gives up what she desires without being driven or exhorted. She has generally before her mind some favorite heroine in a girl's novel, who goes through much painful discipline and comes out all the brighter for it in the end; and she makes noble resolves of living as worthily as her model. She comforts her soul, too, with passages from Longfellow and Tennyson and the *Christian Year*, and learns long extracts from *Evangeline* and the *Idyls;* poetry having an almost magical influence over her, nearly as powerful as the Sunday sermons she listens to so devoutly and tries so patiently to understand. For the first time, she wakes to a dim sense of her own individuality, and confesses to herself that she has a life of her own apart from and extraneous to her mere family membership. She is not only the sister or the daughter living with and for her parents or her brothers and sisters, but she is also herself, with a future of her own not to be shared with them, not to be touched by them. And she begins to have vague dreams of this future and its hero—dreams that are as much of fairyland as if they were of the young prince coming over the sea in a golden boat to find the princess in a tower of brass waiting for him. Quite impersonal, and with a hero only in the clouds, yet nevertheless these dreams are suggested by the special circumstances of her life, by her favorite books or the style of society in which she has been placed. The young prince is either a beautiful and high-souled clergyman—not unlike the young vicar or the new curate, but infinitely more beautiful—an apostle in the standing collar and single-breasted coat of the nineteenth century; or he is an artist in a velvet blouse and with flowing hair, living in a world of beauty such as no Philistine can imagine; or he is a gallant sailor, with blue eyes and a loose necktie, looking up to heaven in a gale, and thinking of his mother and sisters at home, and of the one still more beloved, when he certainly ought to be thinking of tarry ropes and coarse sailcloth; or he is a magnificent young officer heading his men at a charge, and looking supremely well got up and handsome. This is the kind of *futur* she dreams of when she dreams at all; which is not often. The reality of her mature life is perhaps a stolid country squire, or a prosaic city merchant without the thinnest thread of romance in his composition; while her own life, which was to be such a lovely poem of graceful usefulness and heroic beauty, sinks into the prosaic routine of housekeeping and society, the sigh after the vanished ideal growing fainter and fainter as the weight of time and fact grows heavier.

Married men are all sacred to Sweet Seventeen when she is a good girl; so are engaged men. For the matter of that, she believes that nothing could induce her to marry either a widower or one who had been already engaged, as nothing could induce her to marry any man under five foot eleven, or with a snub nose or sandy whiskers. Sweet Seventeen has, in general, the most profound aversion to boys. To be sure she may have her favorites—very few and very seldom; but she mostly thinks them stupid or conceited, and resents impartially either their awkward attentions to herself, or their assumptions of superiority. An abnormally clever boy—the Poet-Laureate or George Stephenson of his generation—is her detestation, because he is odd and thinks everyone else; and the one that she likes best among them is the school hero, who is first in the sports and takes all the prizes, and who goes through life loved by every one, and never famous. For her several brothers she has a range of entirely different feelings. Her younger schoolboy brothers she regards as the torments of her existence, whose unkempt hair, dirty boots, and rude manners are her special crosses, to be borne with patience, tempered by an active endeavor after reform. But the more advanced, and those who are older than herself, are her loves, for whom she has an enthusiastic admiration, and whose future she believes in as something specially brilliant and successful. If only slightly older or younger than herself, she impresses them powerfully with the sentiment of her superiority, and patronizes them—kindly enough, but she makes them feel the ineffable supremacy of her sex, and how that she, by virtue of her womanhood, is a glorified creature beside them—an *Ariel* to their *Caliban.* Now, too, she begins to speak to her mother on more equal terms; to criticise her dress, and to make her understand that she considers her old-fashioned and inclined to be dowdy. She ties her bonnet-strings for her, arranges her cap, smartens up her old dress and compels her to buy a new one, and while considering her immeasurably ancient likes her to look nice, and thinks her in her own way beautiful. Sometimes she opposes and quarrels with her, if the mother has less tact than arbitrariness. But this is not her natural state; for one of the characteristics of Sweet Seventeen is her love for her mother, and the need she feels to have of her better counsel and guidance; so that if she comes into opposition with her it is only through extreme pain, and the bitter teaching of tyranny and injustice. This is just the age, indeed, when the mother's influence is everything to a girl, and when a silly, an unjust, or an unprincipled woman is the very ruin of her life. But with a low or evil-natured mother we seldom see a Sweet Seventeen worth the trouble of writing about; which shows at least one thing—the importance of the womanly influence at such a time, and how perhaps so much that we blame in our modern girls lies to the account of their mothers.

Great tact is required with Sweet Seventeen in such society as is allowed her; care to bring her out without obtruding her on the world, or making her forward and consequential, and without attracting too much attention to her. She is no longer a child to be shut away in the nursery, but she is not yet entitled to the place and consideration of a member of society. And yet it would be cruel to debar her wholly from all that is going on in the house. To be sure there is the governess, as well as mamma, to look after her manners, and to give her rope enough and not too much; but by the time a girl is seventeen, a governess has ceased to be the autocrat *ex officio*, and she obeys her or not according to their respective strengths. Still, the governess or mamma is for the most part at her elbow; and Sweet Seventeen, if well brought up, is left very little to her own guidance, and sees the world only through half-opened doors. Girls of this age are often wonderfully sad, and full of a kind of wondering despair at the sin and misery they are learning to know. They take up extreme views in religion, and talk largely on the nothingness of pleasure and the emptiness of the world; and many fair young creatures whom their elders, laden with sorrowful experience, think full of hope and joy, are ready to give up all the pleasures of life, and to lay down life itself, for very disgust of that of which they know nothing. They delight in sorrowful lamentations and sentimental regrets put into rhyme, and one of the funniest things in the world is to see a girl dancing with the merriest in the evening, and to hear her talking brokenheartedness in the morning. It is merely an example of the old proverb about the meeting of extremes; vacuity leading to the same results as experience. But, however she takes this unknown life, it is always in an unreal and romantic aspect. Some of more robust mind delight in the bolder stories of Greece and Rome, and wish they had played a part in the sensational heroism of those grand old times; while others go to Venice, and make pictures for themselves out of the gliding gondolas and the mysterious Council of Ten, the lovely ladies with grim old fathers and grim brothers acting as insufficient gaolers, and the handsome cavaliers serenading them in the moonlight. That is their idea of love. They have no perception of anything warmer. It is all romance, and poetry, and tender glances from afar, and long and patient wooing under difficulties and a little danger, with scarce a word spoken, and nothing more expressive than a flower furtively given, or a fleeting pressure of the finger tips. They know nothing else and expect nothing else. Their cherry is without stone, their bird without bone, their orange without rind, as in the old song; and they imagine a love as unreal as all the rest. When thrown into actualities, though—say when left motherless, and the eldest girl of perhaps a large family with a father to comfort and a young brood to see after—Sweet Seventeen is often very beautiful in her degree, and rises grandly to her position. Sometimes the burden of her responsibilities is too much for her tender shoulders, and she is overweighted, and fails. Sometimes, too, she is tyrannical and selfish in such a position, and uses her power ill; and sometimes she is careless and good-humored, when they all scramble up together, through confusion, dirt and disorder, till the close time is over and they scatter themselves abroad. Sometimes she is a martyr, and makes herself and every one else uncomfortable by the perpetual demonstration of her martyrdom, and how she considers herself sacrificed and put upon. Indeed she is not unfrequently a martyr from other causes than heavy duties, being fond of adopting unworkable views which cannot be got to run in the family groove anyhow. If she falls upon this rock she is in her glory, youth being marvelously proud of this kind of voluntary crucifixion, and thinking itself especially ill used because it must be made comfortable, and is prevented from making itself ridiculous. But Sweet Seventeen is intolerant of all moral differences. What she holds to be right is the absolute, the one sole and only just law; and she thinks it tampering with sin to allow that any one else has an equal right with herself to a contrary opinion. But, on the whole, she is a pleasant, loveable, interesting creature, and one's greatest regret about her is that she is so often in the hands of unsuitable guides, and that her powers and noble impulses get so stunted and shadowed by the commonplace training which is her general lot, and the low aims of life which are the only ones held out to her.

Guy Fawkes after Capture.—A man to study with a curious art was the stiff, bronzed fellow, with sandy beard and fell of auburn hair, now standing in this Tudor room, before Judges of such high fame and power, and answering these lords of war and masters of law as lightly as though the inquiry were some tavern jest; giving the false name of Johnson, the false description of a serving-man; and only laughing roughly when they found him out. Tall, strongly built, and 35 years old, he stood before them in the prime of all his powers. His face was good, in some of its aspects fine. His tones were those of gentle life; his words, though few, were choice; and his bearing spoke of both the cloister and the camp. Despite the grime upon his hands, the grime of coal and powder, he was evidently a man of birth. Mountjoy could see that he had been a soldier; Northampton found him an adept in the schools. Even Cecil, who knew a good deal more about him than he liked to say, was smitten by his jaunty air. "He is no more dismayed," wrote the Secretary of State, "than if he were taken for a poor robbery on the highway." Not a dozen hours had yet passed by since he was seized in Parliament-place; seized in the very fact, with matches in his pocket, with a lantern behind the door, and in such guise and manner as made his conviction sure. All that could have happened to cross his purpose and crush his spirit had come to pass. His plans had failed, his friends were scattered, his cause was lost. Behind him lay the wreck of life; before him lowered the jail, the rack, the gibbet, and the yelling crowd. All that he could call his now on earth, was a day of feverish pain, an infamous and cruel death, a memory laden with a lasting curse. Yet the man was rock. The lords had spent a sleepless night, and he slumbered like a child. They had been tossing on beds of down, while he had been sleeping on a plait of straw. They had sought for rest in vain under painted ceilings, and he had been dreaming lightly in the darkest dungeon of the Tower. The Lieutenant, coming early to his cell, had found him sleeping "as a man void of trouble." Not that he was cold and strong; still less that he was dark and subtle. The man was open and even frank. He told the truth, so far as he meant to speak, at once. When he told a lie, he told it of fixed design; and rather to screen some partner in misfortune than to save himself. He was neither mercenary, nor inscruta-

ble, nor heroic; he was simply a fanatic, with the vices and virtues which belong to a fanatic. Like nearly all fanatics, he was a convert to his faith, glowing with the zeal which sharpens a fakir's knife, and comforts a martyr at the stake. Fasting and observances had helped to drive him mad; until he felt, like many of those familiars of the Holy Office whom he had met in Antwerp and Madrid, that it was his duty to kill men's bodies on the chance of saving souls. —*From "Her Majesty's Tower," by William Hepworth Dixon, Vol. II.*

AT LAST.

Gaze deep within mine eyes, and let the touch
Of thy cool fingers wander o'er my brow.
My spirit fails, no longer fever-fed;
And look at these pale hands, how loose their clutch
Of the fair world! Yet once their hold was such
Of the life-goblet filled with wine so red,
The ruby drops upon the ground were shed,
And dregs remained that could not gladden much.
So lull my heart to slumber,—let me hear
Sweet accents from those lips. 'Twas kind in thee
To heed my summons; but death seemed anear;
I yearned for thee with restless agony.
What! tears? Thou lovest me! Then death is dear;
For joy new-born doth grasp eternity.

OBERMANN.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The most recent edition of *Obermann* lies before me, the date on its title page being 1863. It is, I believe, the fourth edition which has been published; the book made its first appearance in 1804; three editions, and not large editions, have sufficed for the demand for sixty years. Yet the book has lived, though with but this obscure life, and is not likely to die. Mme. GEORGE SAND and Mons. SAINTE-BEUVE have spoken in prose much and excellently of the book and its author. It may be in the recollection of some who read this that I have spoken of *Obermann* in verse, if not well, at least abundantly. It is to be wished, however, that Obermann should also speak to English readers for himself; and my present design is to take those two or three points where he is most significant and interesting, and to present some of his deliverances on those points in his own words.

It may be convenient, however, that first I should repeat here the short sketch which I have already given elsewhere of the uneventful life of the personage whom we call Obermann. His real name is SENANCOUR. In the book which occupies us—a volume of letters of which the writer, calling himself Obermann, and writing chiefly from Switzerland, delivers his thoughts about God, nature and the human soul—it is SENANCOUR himself who speaks under Obermann's name. ETIENNE PIVERT DE SENANCOUR, a Frenchman, although having in his nature much that we are accustomed to consider as by no means French, was born in 1770, was trained for the priesthood, and passed some time in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, broke away from his training and country to live some years in Switzerland, where he married, came back to France in middle life, and followed thenceforward the career of a man of letters, but with hardly any fame or success. His marriage was not a happy one. He died an old man in 1840, desiring that on his grave might be placed these words only: "*Eternité, deviens mon asile.*"

Of the letters of Obermann, the writer's profound inwardness, his austere and sad sincerity, and his delicate feeling for nature are, as I have elsewhere remarked, the distinguishing characteristics. His constant inwardness, his unremitting occupation with that question which haunted ST. BERNARD—*Bernarde, ad quid venisti?*—distinguish him from GOETHE and WORDSWORTH, whose study of this question is relieved by the thousand distractions of a poetic interest in nature and in man. His severe sincerity distinguishes him from ROUSSEAU, CHATEAUBRIAND or BYRON, who in their dealing with this question are so often attitudinizing and thinking of the effect of what they say on the public. His exquisite feeling for nature, though always dominated by his inward self-converse and by his melancholy, yet distinguishes him from the men simply absorbed in philosophical or religious concerns, and places him in the rank of men of poetry and imagination. Let me try to show these three main characteristics of SENANCOUR from his own words.

A Frenchman, coming immediately after the eighteenth century and the French Revolution, too clear-headed and austere for any such sentimental Catholic reaction as that with which CHATEAUBRIAND cheated himself, and yet, from the very profoundness and meditativeness of his nature, religious, SENANCOUR felt to the uttermost the bare and bleak spiritual atmosphere into which he was born. Neither to a German nor to an Englishman, perhaps, would such a sense of absolute religious denudation have then been possible, or such a plainness and even crudity, therefore, in their way of speaking of it. Only to a Frenchman were these possible; but amid wars, bustle and the glory of the *grande nation* few Frenchmen had meditativeness and seriousness enough for them. SENANCOUR was of a character to feel his spiritual position, to feel it without dream or illusion, and to feel, also, that in the absence of any real inward basis life was weariness and vanity, and the ordinary considerations so confidently urged to induce a man to master himself and to be busy in it, quite hollow.

"People keep talking," says he, "of doing with energy that which ought to be done; but, amid all this parade of firmness, tell me, then, what it is that ought to be done. For my part I do not know; and I venture to suspect that a good many others are in the same state of ignorance."

He was born with a passion for order and harmony, and a belief in them; his being so utterly divested of all conventional beliefs, makes this single elementary belief of his the more weighty and impressive.

"May we not say that the tendency to order forms an essential part of our propensities, our instinct, to set before the tendency to self-preservation, or to the reproduction of the species? Is it nothing to live with the calm and the security of the just?"

And therefore, he concludes, "inasmuch as man had this feeling of order planted in him, inasmuch as it was in his nature, the right course would have been to try and make every individual man sensible of it and obedient to it." But what has been done? Since the beginning of the world, instead of having recourse to this innate feeling, the guides of mankind have uniformly sought to control human conduct by means of supernatural hopes, supernatural terrors, thus misleading man's intelligence, and debasing his soul. "*Depuis trent siècles, les résultats sont signes de la sagesse des moyens.*" What are called the virtues, "are laws of nature as necessary to man as the laws of his bodily senses." Instead of teaching men to feel this, instead of developing in them that sentiment of order and that consciousness of the divine which are the native possession of our race, Paganism and Christianity alike have tampered with man's mind and heart, and wrought confusion in them.

"Conquerors, slaves, poets, pagan priests and nurses, succeeded in disfiguring the traditions of primitive wisdom by dint of mixing races, destroying memorials, explaining allegories and making nonsense of them, abandoning the profound and true meaning in order to discover in them absurd ideas which might inspire wonder and awe, and personifying abstract beings in order to have plenty of objects of worship. The principle of life—that which was intelligence, light, the eternal—became nothing more than the husband of Juno; harmony, fruitfulness, the bond of all living things, became nothing more than the mistress of Adonis; imperishable wisdom came to be distinguished only through her owl; the great ideas of immortality and retribution consisted in the fear of turning a wheel, and the hope of strolling in a green wood. The indivisible divinity was parceled into a hierarchical multitude torn by miserable passions; the fruit of the genius of primitive mankind, the emblems of the laws of the universe, had degenerated into superstitious usages which the children in great cities turned into ridicule."

Paul at Athens might have set forth, in words not unlike these, the degradation of the Unknown God.—*The Academy.*

A CURIOUS HOAX.—A funny story comes from America of a lady who, for fun, advertised for a husband. She gave a general description of her charms, but was rather more particular as to her means. She spoke of a snug little fortune. Enough! She received an enormous number of replies, and laid her plans accordingly. Assisted by five other ladies, she wrote replies to all the eager swains. She proposed to each a meeting in a Broadway restaurant. Each was to be dressed in a rather marked manner, to assume a particular attitude, to be eating a certain rather eccentric and ignoble dish. Meanwhile the lady arranged with her friends to dress all alike, in the costume indicated to the suitors in the letters sent them, and to present themselves one by one at the appointed rendezvous. The plot was carried out, and succeeded. Great was the gathering of suitors in costume, attitude and gustatory occupation strictly according to orders. Very intently did each apply himself—unconscious of proximity to others whose minds were similarly occupied—to the particular action by which he was to be recognized, and great, of course, was the amusement of the ladies who sat watching them. At last, when five and finally the sixth lady in the notified costume arrived, it flashed upon the astonished suitors that they had been sold, and so, without a word, they made for the door. It was with difficulty and slowly that they got their money taken and departed, leaving the six ladies in fits of merry laughter, and the proprietor and waiters in as great a state of wonderment at their departure as they had been thrown into by their arrival.—*From the Court Journal.*

A LONDON JOURNALIST ON AMERICAN GIRLS.—A certain London paper is credited with a particular and intimate knowledge of American affairs and the American people, and this is what one of its writers has to say about the American young lady: "This is the country where women first agitated for their rights, although what right an American young lady does not already possess I am at a loss to conceive. When she marries she commits a sort of social suicide, but before that 'happy dispatch' she has everything pretty much her own way. He father pays for her Parisian toilettes without repining, her mother is her humble servant. From the age of ten to the day of her marriage she indulges in one long flirtation, although the object of it frequently changes. She neither reads, nor works, nor walks; her whole existence is passed in flirting, dressing, driving and dancing. Her life at a watering-place is, I should imagine, somewhat a monotonous one, although she seems thoroughly to enjoy it. She gets up at about 10 o'clock, and after a breakfast which would give a London drayman an indigestion, she flirts on a verandah until 2 o'clock, then she dresses, at 3 she dines, after dinner she goes out driving with some favored swain; when she returns she dresses again for tea, and from 8 to 12 o'clock she dances. To all intents and purposes she is without a *chaperone*, but she is well able to take care of herself. Occasionally, but rarely, she marries for love, but, as a general rule, she knows to a dollar what every admirer has, and aspires to a house on Fifth-avenue, a carriage, and to be arrayed in silks and fine linen. 'I had an offer from a man with $30,000 a year and a growing business,' said an ethereal being of 16 to me, 'but I shall fill one in a year or two, when I think I can do better.'" West Point, one of the prettiest of American watering places, is the most favorite field for flirtation, because it is close to the Military Academy. "The fortunate youths at this establishment are much in vogue with the fair sex—indeed a flirtation with one of these budding warriors forms an essential part of a thorough fashionable education. These sentimentalities are, I believe, of the most innocent character. At the end of the season the future hero cuts off a button from his coat and gives it to the object of his affections, who treasures the trophy as an Indian does a scalp."

THE BEAUTIES OF THE LANGUAGE OF CHINA.—I saw, before leaving China, a translation into this dialect by an Englishman of the address familiar to most schoolboys, "My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills, my father feeds his flock," &c.; a few sentences of the beginning of which may be given, by way of illustration, as follows: "My name b'long Norval. Top side Keh-lam-pian hill; my tader chow-chow he sheep." Hardly a word of the next sentence, "A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his store," has any equivalent in this poverty-stricken tongue, so a free translation is made: "My fader very small heartee man—too much likee dat piecie dolla."—*From China and the Chinese.*

A DESERTED MANSION.

The Scattered Fortune of a New-Hampshire Millionnire.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Union, Oct. 22.

We have already given our readers a few of the interesting details of the great sale of property which has been the unfortunate finale of the history of one of the finest estates which has ever fallen into the hands of any citizen of this part of the State. But a few years ago the property of Colonel CLEMENT MARCH, (whose magnificent country seat, a few miles from this city, was known far and near,) was estimated at a million and a half to two millions of dollars.

To-day the mansion is deserted. The excitement which attended the sale is over, and those who were so fortunate as to attend the auction have stripped it of all that once made this the most attractive and luxurious dwelling in all this region. The hundreds who have in years past enjoyed the lavish hospitalities of this mansion cannot but regret that fickle fortune should have thus made desolate the rooms which so often resounded with mirth and gaiety, and where so many have enjoyed days and weeks of happiness. But it is now among the things that were.

In days not long ago this country seat was visited by many of the notabilities of our land. The great wealth of the owner enabled him to make the place very attractive for them. The late Ex-President PIERCE was a frequent and favored guest. A room was always set apart for his special use, and was years ago fitted up expressly for his occupancy, at a cost of about $3,000. But a few weeks since FRANKLIN PIERCE spent several days there, and all who saw the rooms he so lately occupied stripped and the furniture put under the hammer, could but feel that it was a sacrilege. The other rooms, with their frescoed walls and gilded trimmings, evince even in their deserted appearance, that wealth has been expended in their decoration with a lavish hand, and many of them have been occupied by illustrious persons. Senators, members of Congress, and men renowned in the literary and political world, have here held carnival. The cellars were always filled with rare wines, and were never neglected.

The Colonel was always pleased to entertain visitors, and his hospitality was unbounded. Being the recipient at several times of large sums of money at the hands of wealthy relatives, no one could afford better to show a liberal hand. Some years since, while living in New-York left to him about $150,000, and while living in his ease on this sum, word came that he was again an heir, by the death of his brother, to another cool $100,000. Soon after these fortunate dispensations, he was again an heir to the estate of another uncle at Madeira, amounting to nearly $2,000,000. This seemed to convince the Colonel that fortune had indeed "showed to him its kindly hand," but in an evil hour cop er stocks and silver mines seemed like serpents to charm his fancy, and aided by the machinations of interested parties in New-York and Philadelphia, he was led into investments of large amounts, which dame rumor says caused his present embarrassment and the recent sacrifice of all that the law could reach.

The claims made against him were in behalf of some of the other more distant heirs who were interested in some small legacies which it is said were never paid, although to-day many are of the opinion that $100,000 is not all that was left of the estate. Rumor says he had the prudence to invest in foreign lands, where the merciless hand of the law could not reach it, and where, in case of an evil day, he could fall back and enjoy the remainder of his days.

Various are the stories afloat, and we give them for what they are worth. All we do know is, that these deserted halls speak in eloquent tones of the danger of speculations in stocks that have no tangible value. All around is a scene of desolation; the enormous barns and cattle sheds that contained the fine herds are deserted; the stable, where were kept the horses for riding, for hunting and for the use of the farm, are depleted; and naught remains. In the model houses for swine and poultry not a grunt or a cackle can be heard, and the tall pines seem, as they sway in the breeze, to sing a requiem to departed days.

Murder in the Schoolroom—An Incredible Story.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 21.

Last week Mr. EDWARD ATKINS came to St. Louis from Chicago to take a position in the *Republican* newsroom, expecting his family to follow in a few weeks. Scarcely had he arrived, when he received a dispatch stating that his little boy, 7 years of age, was very ill. While making preparations to return to Chicago, another message conveyed the sad and startling news that a younger child was not expected to live. Mr. ATKINS reached Chicago on the morning of the 18th, and found his youngest child dead from congestion of the lungs. In regard to the condition of the other, the following extract from a hasty note, written by Mr. ATKINS, tells a tale of atrocity enough to freeze the blood:

"WILLIE is very low, and we have but little hope of his recovery. He started to school well and strong. During school hours he violated one of the rules by playing with some of the boys, when the teacher (a woman) caught him by the hair and dragged him across the room, pounded him with a ruler on the head, neck and back, and then threw him against a steam pipe, fracturing his skull! His right side is paralyzed from head to foot. The second day he had eight paroxysms in one hour. This morning he is a little easier."

The Chicago *Times* gives the name of the teacher as ADELAIDE HERRICKS, "represented to be a person about 19 years of age and of a very violent and ungoverned temper." The *Times*, after giving an account of the manner of punishment, says:

"After school the child went home and reported the treatment he had undergone. He complained of pain in the head; but it was not supposed to be anything serious until, some time in the night, brain fever set in, and the child became raving crazy. In the insanity of fever, the little one continually cried out: 'Don't strike me! Oh, don't, don't strike me!'"

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An Italian translation of FRANKLIN'S autobiography has lately been printed at Florence in a very neat and not expensive duodecimo. It is to be followed by his essays and a selection from his letters.

The son of Prince LUCIEN MURAT has run off to sea. He engaged himself as a common sailor on board of a vessel bound to the Antilles.

The evidence against TRAUFMAN, who has been arrested as the author of the terrible Pantin tragedy, is accumulating so rapidly that his complete confession is confidently expected.

After all the talk about the Suez Canal it would be somewhat of a shock if it should be found wanting with reference to the very object for which it was built. In Alexandria the confidence felt concerning the opening of the canal for useful traffic is diminishing; but what is more uncomfortable is that the agent of a Liverpool firm sent out expressly to survey and report, says that the depth of water throughout the canal is very unequal. A light vessel sailing in it the other day grounded, but having fortunately been sent on its mission stern first, was started back without any difficulty.

A proposition made in the English Church Congress by a Rev. Mr. BLIGH, to introduce the feature of extemporaneous prayer into the ritual of the English Church, met with a very decided and unanimous negative from the large body of clergy and laymen there assembled.

The *Saturday Review* says of VICTOR HUGO'S last work: "In point of genius one of the most remarkable works of the year, *L'Homme Qui Rit* adds the weight of genius to drag down the moral standard of an age already far enough gone toward the lower depths of morality."

NAPOLEON'S postponement of the meeting of the Corps Legislatif to the 29th of November is variously commented upon. One journal calls the act "a riddle propounded to the rest of Europe by that wily monarch," and considers that his Ministers, being new and unknown men, will be the immediate sufferers, as depriving them of a chance to gain public confidence in themselves and their policy. The *Spectator*, speaking on the same subject, terms it a "snub to the Radicals and a reassertion of the courage of the Crown."

Rev. Mr. YONGE, during the session of the Anglican Church Congress, talked rather familiarly of a certain mysterious personage with whom "men of the cloth" are, theoretically at least, supposed to have very little acquaintance. Mr. YONGE, we are told, boldly commenced by attributing all doubt and difficulty to the Devil, to whose rapid intellectual progress during the last two thousand years he bore "*personally* his explicit and courageous testimony." The Devil, he said, had profited vastly "by experience," and had a great many resources now of which he was not master then.

Dr. STEINBERG'S plan of having an international flag for hospitals, ambulances, &c., in order to protect them in time of war, has been agreed to by France and the Netherlands, (lion and lamb,) which two nations have accepted the yellow flag and red cross as the standard.

The French Cable Company are to hold a general meeting in London on the 17th of November. A reduction in the tariff for sending messages may be looked for about that time.

The Parisians have been victimized in a small way by a dealer in photographs, who hawked about the streets photographs of the illustrious Hungarian, Mr. DEAK, calling them likenesses of JEAN KINCK, one of the victims in the Pantin murder.

A French Academician takes issue with Lord ROSSE as to the moon's capability of radiating heat. M. MARIE-DAVY announces as the result of careful experiments that lunar radiation is incapable of raising the temperature of an air-thermometer, coated with lampblack, even a millionth of a degree. This is equivalent to saying that there is no heat radiated from the moon.

It is rather a serious matter for a wife to attempt an escape from her husband in Bosnia. The Pasha in a drunken fit took to beating his wives so unmercifully that their screams aroused the whole neighborhood, and the Police had to interfere. One of his wives escaped to the Russian Consulate, but was given up the next day, and it is supposed that she was immediately murdered, as nothing has been heard of her since.

The memorial to LEIGH HUNT, the English poet and essayist, who died in 1859, is placed in Kensal-green Cemetery, and was uncovered by Lord HOUGHTON on the 19th of this month.

The French are proverbially slow in recognizing new inventions and then given to grumbling when some one else takes the matter in hand and makes a success of it. They are now complaining because a person who had a patent for making boots had his invention refused by the authorities of the War Department. So the inventor betook himself to Berlin, where his machinery was adopted, and his boots, having been experimented with in the Guard, are now to be served out to the line.

The Norwegian Government are sending out a corvette, properly equipped for a dredging voyage, to Brazil. Professor ISMARK is the naturalist in charge, and large additions to the knowledge of the zoology of the coast and deep sea in an important region of the South Atlantic are looked for. A Swedish corvette is also cruising around the Azores. The explorers will bring particulars of the geology of the sea bottom, of the depth, of the temperature at different depths, and the effects of pressure.

A new form of the spectroscope, called *spectroscope à reversion*, has been devised by Professor ZOELLNER. It is a combination of BOUGNER'S heliometer with a double set of AMICI'S direct-vision prisms, and its object is to obtain from a single bundle of luminous rays two parallel but inverse spectra. By a movement after the manner of a vernier the two spectra can be brought into coincidence or juxtaposed. A change of refrangibility in the spectral rays can be micrometrically measured by a very delicate process.

The water in Calcutta must be a pleasant beverage. By the *Pall Mall Gazette* it is described as "being very dirty, with a large amount of sediment. This being examined with a microscope proved to be made up of low vegetable growths, human hair, fibres of cotton, wool, linen, fragments of woody tissue, starch, grains, &c., and among these innumerable animalculæ of many shapes and kinds disported themselves, while many minute white worms wriggled about through the mass."

Professor FABER'S speaking machine is to be exhibited at Hamburg during the International Horticultural Exhibition. It is said to articulate various words and even to answer questions by simple sentences with wonderful distinctness. This machine is more perfect than any previous invention of the kind.

Abbé FREPPEL, a learned French theologian, well-known for his reply to RENAN, is about visiting England for the purpose of holding a conference with some of the leading Ritualists on the coming Council and on reunion with Rome.

Galignani's Messenger for Oct. 11, pays a striking tribute to French journalism by its editorial statement: "The leading articles in today's Paris papers contain nothing worthy of notice."

Colonel STEPHEN JOHN HILL, C. B., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland.

The Paris *Liberté* says that the Prince Imperial used to be of a very obstinate disposition, and the only way he could be made to listen to reason was by the remark: "Take care *Monseigneur*; what you do will be put in to-morrow's *Moniteur*." Rather a new idea for a newspaper to play the *rôle* of bugbear in the Imperial Palace.

Speaking with reference to the orange trees which visitors have noticed in all the public gardens of Paris, a French journal says that in 1421 there was but a single orange tree in France. This tree first planted in Pampeluna was transported to Chantilly, and thence to Fontainebleau. In 1684 it was placed in the orangery at Versailles. There are now upward of 500 orange trees in the Tuileries alone, varying in age from a century and a half to two centuries.

The very hearing of the word "Money" seems to set some people beside themselves. For instance, a widow occupying a large house in a fashionable quarter in London lately sent for a solicitor to make her will, by which she disposed of between £50,000 and £60,000. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the happy husband of a penniless adventurer.

French epitaphs are often calculated to provoke a smile from even the most serious-minded. Here are one or two late samples:

"Sacred to the Memory of
Monsieur F.,
Much regretted by his Mother and Father.
N. B.—It was by the desire of the family that the regrets of the Mother should be expressed before those of the Father in the aforesaid."

And again:

"Here lie the remains of
A. Z.,
Aged three years and two months.
His life was one of abnegation and sacrifice."

FINE ARTS.

A contributor to *Appletons' Journal* has lately written two articles for its columns, in which he comments with feeling and taste upon the late Mr. HENRY KEEP'S unfulfilled purpose to devote a million of dollars to the promotion of artistic taste in the community. To this end, says the writer in question, Mr. KEEP intended to build an edifice on a grand scale for the permanent exhibition of works of art. As to the mode of filling it with such works, he had implicit belief that other men of wealth and liberality would, when it was built, hasten to offer their contributions. Herein Mr. KEEP may, or may not, have erred in judgment. He declared himself equally willing to expend his own million upon pictures and statuary, if any other person or persons would expend a like amount upon the edifice. His original idea was not only a serious one—he began to carry it out. For the site he bought a plot of ground, with a frontage of 200 feet on the Fifth-avenue, and occupying the entire space between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets, to the depth of 150 feet. Being subsequently offered a very large advance upon the price that he had paid for this ground, Mr. KEEP declined to enter into any negotiation concerning it, alleging as his reason that he had made the purchase for a specific object. And he went further still. Within a few months past, in spite of the pressure of exacting occupations and the drawback of impaired health, he attentively and approvingly studied an elaborate design submitted to him by an able architect—a design remarkable at once for its beauty and fitness. Nevertheless, he still postponed, from time to time, coming to any definite conclusion—now, with his well-known shrewdness, dwelling upon the current high prices of labor and material; now, with the sensitiveness of a noble and generous instinct, lamenting that more than one of his brothers in wealth had thrown cold water upon his project. Time, however, waits for no man; neither does disease. Mr. KEEP'S waning life flickered out, and his useful and honorable career was closed ere his prime of years was past, and ere his cherished fancy was converted into brick and marble. Nor, in one sense, do his works follow him. His last will and testament, dated almost from his deathbed, makes no provision for, or allusion to, his intent while living. This is a great misfortune for New-York. It is also a warning to rich people who may entertain similar intentions to take precautions which Mr. KEEP omitted, so that their views may be carried out. The surest way in such cases is to do the good intended while living. Mr. PEABODY, Mr. COOPER, and others, who have chosen to see for themselves the consummation and the enjoyment of their munificence, have never been known to regret it; and it is as certain that the generous founder of the first great free art gallery for New-York, who can find it in his heart to do likewise, will reap an abundant reward in witnessing the pleasure and improvement of the people. Who will be the first to do this and to send down his name wreathed with blessings to posterity?

Our New-York patrons of the fine arts, in some unaccountable manner, have allowed to slip through their fingers one of the most remarkable pictures of its kind that has ever been brought to this City. We refer to Mr. ERSKINE NICOL'S "Paying the Rent." Mr. NICOL, who is a member of the Royal Academy, is best known on this side the water by his "Onconvanyience of Single Life" and the "Irish Jig," of which thousands of lithographs have been sold wherever Irishmen are to be found.

"Paying the Rent," now on exhibition at SCHAUS' Art Gallery, in Broadway, represents a scene which an artist must necessarily treat in a somewhat conventional manner. Mr. NICOL'S picture gives us the interior of the steward's room at the landlord's mansion—an English one, we think, not Irish. The steward himself, stout, red-faced and brown-wigged, with a somewhat sour expression, is seated in an easy chair, busily engaged in nibbing a pen. By his side sits his assistant, a pert, vulgar, red-headed young man, who is scowling at a paper handed him by a poor and pretty young widow. This figure, the widow, is one of the gems of the picture. Her fresh, round, healthy and honest English face is clouded over with anxiety. With her head a little on one side she looks deprecatingly at the gentleman with the flame-colored locks, and waits, with what patience she may, for her answer. In striking contrast to this figure is that of the tall, stalwart, noble-looking man by her side—a rough farmer in outward appearance and yet a gentleman. He was about to pay his rent from a plethoric pocketbook. He holds a paper between his teeth, and another in his uplifted hand, but he has paused to listen to the widow's tale, and looks down upon her with grave pity expressed in every feature. Nearly in the centre of the picture, and facing the steward, sits the principal figure. It is one worthy of all the attention that can be bestowed on it. It represents an aged farmer, clothed in a rough white coat, blue plush waistcoat and drab trousers, with right leg outstretched and hand thrust deep in pocket. His head is turned toward the steward, whom he regards with a somewhat angry and puzzled, yet chopfallen look, such as suggests that the old gentleman has made an appeal for an abatement of rent, or perhaps an extension of time, and has met with a flat refusal, and can hardly get the fact into his slow brain that he will have to pay up then and there. The attitude and expression of this, the principal figure, are almost worthy of WILKIE.

In the back ground is an very old man, who in taking off his hat as he enters the room has dropped all his papers. He is stooping with the measured decrepitude of age to gather them up. Near the door are too younger men, one of whom is perspiring with haste or anxiety and is mopping his heated forehead with his handkerchief. A servant is entering the open door with a fresh pile of books to add to those on and beneath the table.

Very little color is used in this picture. The widow's red cloak, the dingy green table cover, (a bright green would have spoiled the picture,) and the bit of blue plush of the old farmer's waistcoat are nearly all. Neither are there any strong contrasts of light and shade, nor any elaborately studied effects. Yet every facial expression, and every detail, is brought out with admirable force and clearness. At the same time the fine tone of the picture has been preserved, and the eye of the spectator rests instinctively where the artist intended it should.

The picture, we understand, has been purchased by a gentleman of wealth and taste, residing in St. Louis; and New-York, we repeat, has thus lost an art treasure.

Mr. SCHAUS has added another of JANSEN'S fine pictures to his collection. This latest addition represents Sternberg and Liebenstein on the Rhine, a bold arehy hill with a gloomy castle on the summit. It is one of the artist's best landscapes.

The Ladies' Art Association has lately procured rooms in Clinton Hall, where ladies can study the principles and practice of art under competent masters. Mrs. H. P. GRAY is the President of the Association.

On the 26th ultimo, there died, at the age of seventy-six, GEORGE FOGGO, who had for some years been almost forgotten, but who once occupied a position among those who affected higher aims than were common among artists. He was the younger brother of JAMES FOGGO, and with him made what may be styled a last appearance at the exhibitions in Westminster Hall, 1840-43. JAMES FOGGO died in September, 1860, in his seventy-second year. The brothers exhibited pictures at the British Institution; among others, their "Christ at the Pool of Bethesda," 1824; "The Entombment of Christ," now the altar-piece in the French Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1826. JAMES FOGGO first contributed to the Royal Academy "Jane Shore," 1816. GEORGE FOGGO appeared at the same gallery in 1819 with "A Flower," being the cactus, which was said to have bloomed for the first time in 1817, and to have belonged to the Empress JOSEPHINE, at Malmaison. The father of the FOGGOS took them to Paris, where they were educated in art. This odd subject is thus accounted for. In the same year, 1819, GEORGE FOGGO exhibited a landscape with a subject which illustrated the early life of Pope SIXTUS V. He contributed to various exhibitions until recently, his last appearance being with the Society of British Artists in 1864—"Harrow, from Harlesden—Approaching Storm." He was the author of *The National Gallery: a Catalogue of the Pictures, with Critical Notes.* 1860.

The *Athenæum* states that the progress of decay in Mr. WATTS' great fresco, which illustrates the History of Law, in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn—an injury which attracted some attention a few months since—does not seem to have been arrested; at least, the defects have not been at present repaired. This painting, which was produced about ten years since, shows no general signs of decay; its surface remains as rich and clear in tone and coloring as ever; but some of the more important parts have materially changed. Thus, the faces of JUSTINIAN and THEODORA—that of the latter figure especially; those of the scribes who sit at their feet, particularly that of the man on our right; parts of the figure of CHARLEMAGNE; the face of INA, King of the West Saxons, for which Mr. HOLMAN HUNT sat as the model, is almost faded out of sight. The figure of the Earl of PEMBROKE, for the face of which Sir JOHN LAWRENCE sat, and other less important parts, show great deterioration.

PALESTINE.

The Exploration Fund—What has been Accomplished—Letter from the Secretary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now more than a year since I asked you to allow me, through your columns, an opportunity of explaining to the friends of this Society in America some of the work which we have accomplished. Since that time our work has become more largely known in the States, partly through the accounts of travelers, partly through the efforts of individual gentlemen. Especially the London Committee have to thank Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, of New-York; Rev. Dr. BIDWELL, Rev. J. W. HUBBELL and others for the interest they have endeavored and are still endeavoring to excite in the work of discovery that we have commenced.

The countrymen of Dr. ROBINSON and Dr. SMITH need not be informed that Palestine has been less explored and is less known than any country in England, or any district in Europe. They know that the City of Jerusalem has no sites fixed, no localities certain. Where the Saviour stood before Pilate; where the Temple was in which he taught; where the Sepulchre in which he was buried; where the Calvary where he suffered—these are all points which have yet to be cleared up. And, of all the objects contemplated by this fund, there is none so dear to the heart of its original projectors, none so full of interest, as the topography of Jerusalem. To investigate this requires a sum of nearly £5,000 a year. The Committee lay their cause before American as well as English students of the Holy Land, and ask their friendly help.

In answer to many letters and inquries received from America, I beg to state that we have issued for the last nine months a regular quarterly statement of our work. This contains not only the letters of Lieutenant WARREN, R. E., but also an account of his work taken from his letters, and occasional papers on various subjects connected with Palestine. Thus among the three numbers issued will be found an account of Mr. MACGREGOR'S (Rob Roy's) visit to the works. The letter of that eminent Semitic scholar Mr. EMANUEL DEUTSCH, on the characters found at the southeast angle; an account by Captain WILSON, R. E., of the rock-cut tombs of Palestine, never before published, and other papers. And I have the honor to invite travelers in Palestine who have observed anything new, have remarked anything which throws light on the sacred books, or who can suggest any step in the way of explanation, to make this journal of ours their medium.

Of recent discoveries—those made quite lately—I will only name a few. We found, last Winter, ninety feet underground, and on the lowest courses of stones, some characters or letters painted and cut. These were carefully copied and sent home. On being submitted to experts they were pronounced to be Phœnician, and Mr. DEUTSCH had the rare satisfaction of finding characters exactly similar to these on the most ancient structures at Sidon. Three months ago Mr. WARREN discovered at the northeast angle other characters. These, too, which were 110 feet below the ground have been copied, and pronounced to be of the same date as the others. We have therefore established the fact that the two ends of the vast east wall, which must have been in parts 180 feet high, were built of stones having Phœnician masons' marks upon them. Again, the so-called "Pool of Bethesda" has been ascertained to have been in reality a gigantic reservoir. Its bottom is concreted; an overflow has been discovered above the northeast angle, with a long, chambered passage, curiously built of most ancient masonry; its sides were "stepped" down; and there can be no doubt that it was a work of art of a most gigantic and elaborate kind. But another thing. Across the northeast angle Lieutenant WARREN has discovered a deep valley. It ran, deepening as it went, from "Herod's Gate." Its lowest point has not yet been reached, but we are on the rock at 110 feet below the ground, and it is still sloping downward. But we get from this fact several remarkable considerations. The platform of the Haram area—a space, be it remembered, of 900 by 1,600 feet, or an area of 160,000 square yards—may be represented as a flat oblong surface, whose northeast corner is at least 130 feet above the rock; the southeast corner 100 feet, and southwest corner 120 feet. I think there is no instance on record of so gigantic a work as the filling up of all this space and the construction of cisterns within it. And the question naturally arises, is it really filled up? Are there not substructures and chambers constructed in this vast space which the surface of the ground covers like a lid to a box? This is what we shall have to determine.

I dare not ask you, Sir, for any further space. Permit me only to inform our friends that the accounts of work are published free for all subscribers, and can be had at a sum sufficient to defray the bare expenses by others. Should any American be willing as well as able to assist, by purse as well as by interest, I shall be glad to communicate with him directly. Subscriptions, however, are received by GEORGE HANNAH, Esq., Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, and by Rev. Dr. PATTEN, the *Advance* Office, Chicago.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, WALTER BESANT, M. A.,
Secretary of Palestine Exploration Fund.
No. 9 PALL MALL, East London, Oct. 8, 1869.

Jeff. Davis to Attend the Georgia Fair.

From the Macon Journal, Oct. 20.

We are informed that yesterday a communication was received from Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, dated at Baltimore, Md., in answer to the invitation tendered him by the Executive Committee of the Georgia Agricultural Society, in which he gratefully acknowledges their kind remembrance, and states he is now on his way to the State of Mississippi, and that if his health will permit him to be present at our State Fair he shall be happy to be present. We sincerely hope the State may be honored by his presence among us upon so important an occasion. The subject of agriculture has always been a favorite theme of this distinguished statesman, and everything connected with its advancement has always received a due share of attention at his hands.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Strange Meeting of Two Long-Separated Sisters in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 20.

During the storm of yesterday there occurred in this city one of those episodes in human life, the circumstances and particulars of which make it seem more like a stage production than living reality—the meeting of two sisters after long years of separation—one of them for a few years past a resident of one of our most fashionable thoroughfares, and the wife of a successful and respectable business man; the other unmarried, and for some years past a plaything for the freaks of fortune. The meeting took place on the pavement in front of a well-known dry goods establishment, and was witnessed by a number of passers-by, who, seeing the lady in silks, satins and furs in commune with one whose bonnet was old and tattered, whose shawl was faded, whose dress was travel-soiled, and whose shoes illy protected her tired feet from the snow that lay beneath them, paused to observe the (to them) strange spectacle. The facts, as hastily gleaned from the porter and an intimate friend of the resident family, are as follows:

Years ago, the wife of whom we speak, lived with her parents in the State of New-York, where she was courted and won, but in opposition to the will of her parents, by the man who is now her husband. For a time the marriage was delayed, in the hope that her relatives would finally give their consent, but the hope was vain. An elopement was planned and successfully carried out, and from that day forward no tidings of her parents, brothers or sisters, were ever had of the eloping daughter. The couple came West, and by judicious and careful management, industry and economy, a nice competence was accumulated, and a few years ago this city was selected as their future and permanent home.

After the elopement came the war, and the two brothers responding to their country's call went forth to return to their home no more. They fell in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Sickness came to the father, mother and only remaining child—a daughter—and with sickness and disease other misfortunes that eat up the substance and estate of the parents, and, with a hope to recover, in some measure, their lost competence, they joined a colony that was organizing for settlement on some of the tributaries of the Republican River in Kansas. The fate of that colony is well known to those who are familiar with the numerous Indian massacres on the Western borders within the last two years. The aged father and mother were among those who were murdered, and the daughter was left without home or shelter, or the knowledge of the existence of a relative west of her place of birth, and to her friends there she determined to appeal for a home. Letter after letter was written, but no reply ever came to greet her expectant yearning, and, after some months of waiting, she determined to attempt the journey and make her way back to the place where she was born. With this intention she gathered together her scanty wardrobe, and in company with a returning family, started on her long journey. Their means were scanty, and by the time they reached the State line at Kansas City, they were left penniless. The family she was traveling concluded to stop there, but the young girl decided to prosecute her journey to a termination. Out of money and destitute, she frankly made known her condition and the circumstances attending her checkered life to Colonel P. M. CHOUTEAU, of the Southern House, and that gentleman provided her with part of the funds to defray her expenses to St. Louis, and saw that the lack of the balance should not prevent her reaching this city. On Sunday afternoon last she took the evening express, and on Monday morning found herself here, without a single dollar, and no clothes but those she wore. Monday she spent in seeking employment, but her garb was a poor recommendation, and she was turned from every door at which she applied for the means of earning a subsistence. Where she rested on Monday night is not known to us, but yesterday morning she wandered out in the storm and snow, with, as may be supposed, a heavy heart, and a cold and suffering body as well. A lady, emerging from the store, happened to see her tear-stained face add hear her sobs, and, perhaps, some old memory was awakened, and, though her carriage was in waiting, she turned aside and engaged the wanderer in conversation. Question followed question, the answers were frank and candid, and in a few minutes the

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 24, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Paris dispatches state that the military is collecting in Paris in anticipation of the demonstration on the 26th inst. NAPOLEON is expected to issue a manifesto. The Orleanists are reported active, and it is thought ROUHER may be restored to the Cabinet. None of the Opposition Deputies, it is now said, will go to the Chamber on the 26th. The Marshals in the city had a meeting on Friday.

The strike in Paris, which began with the merchants' clerks, is said to be spreading among all classes.

The French Empress arrived at Cairo, Egypt, yesterday, and was well received.

The recent letter of Mr. GLADSTONE to the Limerick Association on the subject of Fenian amnesty, excites, it is said, considerable dissension. A protest has been entered by the London Association. A large meeting, which was to take place to-day, has been indefinitely postponed, as it is understood that if attempted the Government would suppress it.

A London paper opposes Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE for the Bishopric of Exeter on the ground of his "suspicious heterodoxy."

Lord DERBY died yesterday, in the 71st year of his age.

A Madrid telegram again announces that Spain is now tranquil. In Granada, the Bishop of Alhama and a number of Protestants have been arrested. ALBAIDA has also been arrested, on suspicion of being connected with the insurrection, and taken to Valencia for trial. The Cabinet is divided on the King question.

The *fêtes* at the opening of the Suez Canal begin Nov. 16. The vessels of the fleet are to arrive at Ismailia on the 17th, leave there the 18th, go through the canal on the 19th, and on the 20th the festivities will conclude.

GENERAL.

General BUTTERFIELD has written a letter to Secretary BOUTWELL, demanding a full investigation into the charges recently made against him, and it is stated that such an investigation will soon be ordered.

The earthquake experienced in New-England on Friday morning extended throughout New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the shocks are reported to have been very severe.

Mr. G. D. NORRIS, a prominent citizen and business man of Milwaukee, Wis., was killed in a singular manner on Tuesday night. During a social gathering at his residence, having occasion to go into the cellar, he fell over a cat at the head of the stairs, and losing his balance, was precipitated to the bottom, breaking his neck.

A woman named SARAH MCCULLOCH, who represented that she was formerly matron of Bellevue Hospital, New-York, died at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday night, from the effects of morphine, which she had been in the habit of using to excess.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) stage was stopped by highwaymen near that city on Friday, and the passengers robbed. The mail, containing several hundred thousand dollars, was not disturbed.

Twelve sailors deserted from the British man-of-war *Charybdis*, on Wednesday. They had gone ashore under the charge of a midshipman at Victoria, and, overpowering the officer, seized the boat, rowed to Dungeness, Washington Territory, and made their escape.

The Spanish steamer *General Dulce* was sold at Philadelphia, yesterday, by the Sheriff for $24,000.

On Sunday last, near Purdy, Tenn., GILBERT COMBS shot and killed his brother JACOB. The difficulty originated in regard to the distribution of their deceased father's property.

Ticket No. 83,451 drew the Coliseum, in Boston, at the lottery in that city, yesterday. The owner is unknown, as he was not present at the drawing. Five thousand other prizes were also distributed by lot, consisting of settees, chairs and such like relics of the Jubilee.

General MCMAHON, late Minister to Paraguay, arrived at Baltimore, Md., on Friday, on the steamer *Berlin*.

The notorious JIM HAGGERTY, who was recently pardoned by the Governor of Pennsylvania on condition of leaving the State, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, and taken before the Court to show if he had not forfeited the conditions in returning to the city. In taking him back to prison he made his escape from the officer, being aided by his friends.

A man, named MICHAEL DYER, committed suicide in Baltimore, Md., on Friday night by jumping from the third-story window of a building in Centre Market-square.

On Thursday night the house of Mr. SILVERTHAU, a jewelry peddler in New-Haven, Conn., was entered by burglars and jewelry to the amount of $10,000 stolen from a safe in which it was deposited. Among the articles taken was $2,000 worth of diamond rings and seventy gold watches.

E. C. ZILM, a musician belonging to "Yankee" ROBINSON's Show, while asleep in the dressing tent on Wednesday evening, at Binghamton, was shot by some one from the outside and seriously wounded. A man named DELANEY was arrested and a pistol found on his person, but he escaped from the officers on his way to the jail.

The prosecution in the Brooks assassination case, at Philadelphia, closed its testimony yesterday, reserving the right to call the missing witness, if found. The defence, it is said, will try to establish an *alibi*.

FRANK TUTTLE, a son of the Postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind., and a young lady named MOLLIE KNIGHT, were arrested in that city on Wednesday for robbing the mails, and, on an examination, were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 and $500 respectively.

The woolen mill of JAMES GREENWALL, at West Philadelphia, Penn., was burned on Friday night. Loss $30,000.

Snow to the depth of two inches fell at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday morning.

The crockery warehouse of VAN HEUSEN, CHARLES & Co., in James-street, Albany, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance on building, $20,000; stock, $30,000. While this fire was in progress another one broke out in the saloon of HARRY BUCHANNAN, on Beaver-street, and a man named JOHN PRUYN, in attempting to escape, jumped from a front window and was killed. The loss is said to be heavy. Great difficulty was experienced in arresting the progress of the two fires.

The ice steamer *Sully* was sunk in the Missouri River about 30 miles below St. Joseph, on Friday. Loss $15,000; insurance $10,000.

ALEXANDER ROBERTS, a lawyer of Shelbyville, Ky., shot and killed MARION BOHANNAN, a merchant of Consolidation, yesterday, on the cars between Louisville and Lexington. The quarrel began during a lawsuit the day before at Louisville. ROBERTS surrendered himself, and was placed in custody at Eminence.

The vault of the Merchants' Bank in Boston could not be opened on Friday until after 2 o'clock P. M., the person having charge of the key having forgotten the combination.

The trial of DAN NOBLE is progressing in Owego. The prosecution closed on Friday, and the defence examined one witness. The case, it is expected, will last several days longer.

MCKLINGLE, the boy murderer, who shot his uncle two years ago, has been sentenced in St. Louis, Mo., to be hanged on the 16th of December.

The town of Plymouth, N. C., suffered from a most disastrous conflagration on Wednesday, which destroyed a number of buildings and property to the value of $100,000.

JOHN MOORE, the murderer of Mrs. JOHN MCADAMS, in July last, was hanged at Greenville, Ill., on Friday. The execution was orderly. The prisoner remarked before the drop fell: "I have confessed, and believe that I have been pardoned."

LOCAL.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is now busily engaged in investigating the recent Wall-street gold conspiracy. Several prominent witnesses have been summoned. Their testimony will probably be taken on Monday.

LOUIS CHAPMAN, a Post Office carrier, charged with having embezzled a registered letter, was admitted to bail in $1,000 by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday.

The Erie Railway Company have nearly completed the new railroad from the Bergen Tunnel to the Weehawken stock yards, and it is stated that trains will be run over the line on the 26th inst. Flagmen will be stationed along the road at distances of three hundred feet apart.

SAMUEL LORD, of Millville, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for placing obstructions on the Cape May and Millville Railroad.

The new hall of the Liederkranz Society was opened last evening with a musical festival, followed by a ball. There was a large and fashionable attendance.

M. H. VANNARD, purser of the steamship *Tybee*, was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on the charge of having smuggled 700 cigars into this port. He was held in $1,000 to appear for examination.

The new schedule of salaries in the Custom House goes into effect after Nov. 1. In the first division the increase will be from $50 to $200 per annum; the second, $150 to $200; the third, $50 to $400; the others, $200 to $500. This increase is counterbalanced by reducing certain other salaries and abolishing some positions altogether. By this plan greater efficiency in all departments is looked for.

JOHN SNYDER, of No. 123 Cherry-street, dropped dead last evening on the corner of Market and Henry streets. Death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes.

The Loyal Veteran Club, General ALFRED PLEASONTON, President, and Colonel CLIFFORD THOMSON, Secretary, met last evening, at Cooper Institute Building, and unanimously indorsed General SIGEL as Secretary of State.

New-York Election—Prospects and Duties.

The remarkable letters upon the Supreme Court nominations, which have been published in the TIMES, are very suggestive of a fact bearing more, perhaps, than any other upon the results of elections in this City. It is that there is a considerable and influential class, a large portion of which is content to wait for extraordinary occasions before making its voice distinctly heard in political affairs. This remark applies, however, by no means to the legal profession alone, but in great measure to the men of leisure, cultivation and wealth around us, to whatever business they may happen to be devoted. With many merchants, as well as with many in professional life, politics is either considered too liable to soil those who meddle, or of too little consequence for the employment of any considerable time.

This evil, of long existence, and growing with every year, is now seen to be attended by the most dangerous consequences. The indifference toward particular elections manifested by so many who on principle dislike politics, has produced its desired effect. The very men who did not care for politics see now that, slowly, but by sure advances, the whole City is given over to the tender mercies of an unscrupulous Ring, whose aim is to make themselves rich. Up to a very recent period, indeed, many of our citizens silently bore with this state of things, on the plea that a certain amount of robbery must be submitted to. Now, however, the situation appears in a new aspect, new at least to the minds of those on whose ears the warnings of what was coming have fallen unheeded. It is now discovered that the few who have gained control of our City funds, who have laid violent hands upon interests by which the whole community is affected, have also arrived at almost perfect immunity from the action of our courts. With consummate skill and effrontery, they have not only committed actions for which poor people are punished, but they have control of a great part of the judicial bench. The evil significance of this result of apathy among the most responsible of our citizens at last, then, reaches them. They, too, now find that bad government not only lowers the character of a city, but can personally injure its most elevated classes. They bore with dirty streets and a hundred other inconveniences—they have now to tolerate the existence of courts in which their suits at law are decided, not by the law, nor by justice, but in accordance with the requirements of politicians.

It is frequently said that there is no remedy for our political afflictions, on account of the overwhelming Democratic vote of the City. But we believe that this majority in favor of corruption is capable of being extinguished by the vigorous and persistent efforts of sincere, but hitherto indolent or timid Republicans. At all events, if that were not possible on former occasions, there is the greatest reason for hoping that it may be now. The defections from the ranks of the German-American Democracy, concerning which the Democratic Party already feels serious alarm, will largely influence the result. The same may be said of our Irish-American citizens, large numbers of whom feel that they have been fed long enough with false promises alone. The plea that it is no use to vote, or to get others to vote, with which too many Republicans have satisfied themselves, was never a really true one in its full sense. It will be absurd in relation to the election of Tuesday week. There is a good prospect of a Republican victory; but that it shall be realized depends upon the personal exertions of hitherto silent and often indifferent influential men.

What Reduction of Taxes Really Means.

The people have hitherto borne enormous burdens almost without a complaint, but they see plainly that the time has come when these burdens might be lightened without injury to the national credit or honor. The appeal to the Government is now almost universally expressed in these words: "Retrench your expenditure and reduce your taxes. Take the weight off us, and let us breathe freely."

Concurrently with this demand comes one which is totally opposed to it, in letter and in spirit. It is based upon the often exploded, but still favorite theory, that the General Government is a sort of mine, from which any one may draw as much money as he needs without exhausting the golden store. If a State wants anything done, let "Government" do it. If a canal is to be made, Government must make it. The vaster the project, and the more expense it involves, the clearer is it the duty of the Government to undertake it. If the principle thus suggested were once submitted to, there would be no chance either of paying the debt or of reducing the taxes during the remainder of the present century. At the recent Convention in Louisville, a scheme for improving the navigation of the Mississippi River was discussed. A report thus referred to it: "The following comparatively insignificant sums are all that are required." The amount was "only" five millions. There are other claims for subsidies now before the Government amounting, in round numbers, to $400,000,000. Every one of these applications could, of course, be proved to be "just and necessary" by those who sent it in. But what condition would our finances be thrown into if they received the favorable reply which is confidently anticipated?

The interests of the people at large cannot be sacrificed for the sake of interests which are merely local. The latter may be worthy of encouragement in themselves, but we are at a period of our history when economy is the first duty of an Administration. Nothing would compensate us for a profligate expenditure at such a juncture. The very persons who make these claims for help admit that retrenchment is indispensable, while at the same time they would insensibly betray the Government into an almost measureless expenditure. No rulers can give a people everything they want. What we ask of ours at present is, relief to our pockets, combined with efficiency in the discharge of those practical duties which a Government cannot neglect without inviting disaster. This requirement is incompatible with claims such as were made at Louisville. We have seen that the President is intent upon satisfying the expectations of the people in reference to taxation. This fact alone foreshadows the answer which must inevitably be given to requests for special appropriations. It is no time for throwing money among the different States and letting projectors scramble for it. If we would have the taxes reduced, we must strengthen the hands of the Government in all its efforts to lessen its expenses. It would not help us much to save with the right hand and squander with the left. Though these considerations may not satisfy the disappointed applicants, they will at least convince the great body of the people that the President and his advisers have no alternative but to refuse all demands for special advances and subsidies, no matter from what quarter they may proceed.

The Future of Co-operation.

Lord STANLEY remarked the other day that Coöperation was a "good thing," and he predicted "its success." But Coöperation has a deeper political significance than the speaker probably imagined, and is likely, in the immediate future, to receive an extent of practical application which he scarcely dreamt of. But, besides its probable developments on the stage of history, the great associative instinct of enlightened humanity is destined to play a more important part than it has done in the commercial relations of society. The means of attaining a compact and serviceable organization of the ranks of labor, is a question which is at present attracting great attention among the overcrowded industrial populations of the Old World. In England trades' unions have grown so rapidly in numbers and importance, that a measure for their recognition as legal incorporations only awaits Parliamentary sanction; and Lord STANLEY, speaking on behalf of an unfriendly conservatism, is content to recognize them as an inevitable, and, on the whole, a satisfactory form of popular combination.

While trades' unions represent what may be called the defensive aspect of modern labor, there is an aggressive side of it which seems to have entered on a stage of pretty rapid growth. Coöperation for purposes of production is assuming dimensions which, when compared with the paltry and in many cases discouraging first attempts, may be reckoned as already considerable. The artisan is beginning to tread on the heels of the employer, and is striving to give his labor new interest and added value by bringing himself into direct communication with the purchaser. The Liverpool bricklayers, who lately signalized the completion of their first building by festivities and speechmaking, are only one of many similar societies which have lately been called into existence in Great Britain. The experiment has been made in various branches of industry, under various conditions, adapted to their several wants, but all maintaining the essential principle of giving the artisan a direct interest in the results of his labor, and furnishing him with a fresh incitement to render them more productive. In some cases the movement has originated with employers, in others with employed, but in all the experiment has proved satisfactory enough to pave the way for its indefinite extension.

The infinitesimal subdivisions of modern industry, by confining a man to one department of toil, tend at once to deprive his handicraft of both interest and variety. Taking into account the steady social elevation of the workmen of to-day, it was to be expected that the complicated energies of the human mind should grow impatient of the narrow field left for their exercise. To save himself from sinking to the level of a mere machine, the artisan must be admitted to share in the more comprehensive aims of the business of which he is an indispensable part. He claims the privilege of following his handiwork beyond the gates of the workshop, and becoming more or less identified with its success. A new era is gradually dawning on the relations between Capital and Labor, replete, we believe, with added usefulness to both. Their interests are as inseparable as their association is indispensable, and anything which tends to make their union more cordial and productive must be hailed as a fresh step in human progress.

The Meat Sheds of New-York.

The opening by private enterprise of a new market in this City, recalls attention to the long-vexed question of reform in our market system generally. For how many years it will be necessary to agitate for this reform it is impossible to say. But the fact is as freely acknowledged as it is undeniable, that the present old structures are in the highest degree discreditable, and injurious to the interests of the trade which they are usually intended to facilitate. There have been large numbers of families who have lately returned from abroad, and though not many of them probably ever visit Washington or Fulton Markets, those who do cannot fail to be struck by our shortcomings in this particular, and to wonder at the indifference which has borne with them so long.

Good markets are as important to a large city as any other institutions for the comfort and convenience of its citizens. Light, air, cleanliness and accessibility are essentials to such. But with respect to the ancient structures which fill strangers with amazement and residents with disgust, none of these conditions exist. It is an old saying, that if everybody saw how his food was cooked, the appetite of that noun of personal multitude would not be rejoiced. It might with equal truth be asserted, that many a dinner table would appear unattractive, if the sitters thereat could in their mind's eye discern the antecedents of each dish. There would be many a melancholy gaze at goodly joints which might have been bandied about among the filthiness of Washington and some other markets.

Not that an immediate result is to follow any complaints upon this subject. But it is one, nevertheless, which should not be thrust aside, for it is of great importance not only to the health but to the credit of our City arrangements. We are equally aware that little is to be expected from private enterprise so long as the present markets claim a prescriptive right to monopoly. The City grants franchises to certain influential persons, and if any new attempt is made the franchise holders take it into Court. The whole subject must not be lost sight of, however, for the increase of city and suburban population makes the present system a continually increasing evil.

Election Oddities in Old England.

While we, with all our republicanism and freedom of election, guarded by the ballot, watched by inspectors, and subject afterward to the investigations of Courts, have our griefs, it is not uncharitable to remember that we do not suffer alone. The British Election Commissioners, appointed by virtue of a comparatively recent Bribery act, have been sitting for months, and at last are coming to the end of their labors. The extent of corruption brought to light appears to astonish even themselves. The variety of methods of trading in votes is marvelous. The number of gentlemen who are found out shocks the respectable world, and alarms the virtuous constituencies who are not yet detected.

One great force which many aspiring legislators have used from the days of the Reform bill of 1832 was that of moral suasion, in the shape of beer, or "whatever else the gentleman is pleased to call for." The public house being, so to speak, the fountain-head of Parliamentary representation, was the first strategical attack and defence by rival candidates. These being secured, the real battle was fought from them. But the new law forbade this sort of warfare. The would-be M. P. was made aware that if he "refreshed" the voters he would not be permitted to remain in the seat into which he had drifted. If any other person on his behalf resorted to this process, the principal was held accountable, whether such agent were authorized or not. The same applied to money bribes, to intimidation, or any other means of influencing the voter's mind through his purse or his stomach.

This was provoking, of course. Nay, it was a sort of low radical interference with gentlemanly rights. But there were ways of evading these intrusive and new-fangled checks upon venerable and venerated practices. We have not room for even a hint at half of them; but one will serve for an example. The case was that of Bridgewater; a Mr. WESTROPP was the candidate; and he was popular, which makes it the more remarkable. He was elected. The constituents had been apparently embued with that virtue which consists in pleasing ourselves. But presently the calcium light of the Commission was turned upon Mr. WESTROPP's seat. And there was a Mysterious Stranger brought into view. This Being had £1,500. He had "seen" several people. Some other Mysterious Stranger gave it to him. This second was a lady. Then he found £500 in a garden. Mr. WESTROPP's agent introduced him to the unknown lady, and the garden produce probably grew where it was gathered. Then it came out that the member elect had been, by trickery of course,—for are not the virtuous open to the attacks of the vile,—the member *not* elected six years before. Forgiving, as well as charitable, he had laid out in the cultivation of these virtues among the voters £375 a year ever since. This is called nursing the borough. Successful at last, he replied, upon partial discovery, that he had not bribed this time. Pressed closely, his memory improved, and his conscience revived. A lady had made him a present of the money—that is, had given it to the Mysterious Stranger to take care of for him. Finally, he suddenly remembered that his own wife was Mysterious Stranger number two, and that his sister-in-law had also been useful and busy.

This little story is laughable enough, but it has also its application. There have been at various odd times and places very profound and philosophical criticisms of American democratic government. The thing was, you see, a failure. The polling booths in great cities on this continent were scenes of riotous orgies, carefully prepared by secret corrupt conclaves. The ballot box was always stuffed, and if not stuffed stolen, and so on *ad infinitum*. Perhaps distinguished gentlemen of the Westropp species have very heartily echoed these opinions. And unfortunately New-York City has given too much color to the accusations. But what shall we say now? Well, not much. The *tu quoque* style of argument is in bad taste, and wholly without weight. Only it is fair to ask of our cousins across the sea, that when they offer to tell us how to ventilate and purify our houses, they do not neglect their own.

Fire Departments Here and Elsewhere.

Captain SHAW, Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London, has published in the English papers an official report of his tour of inspection of Fire Departments in the principal cities of the United States. In the report he advances opinions quite contrary to those upon which we have hitherto felicitated ourselves. Our engines, although efficient, he thinks are clumsy; and the inventive genius displayed in their machinery and in the fire telegraph, is far more worthy of admiration than the organization of the Departments. He considers that the discarded hand engines should have been retained, as they are capable of being set at work many minutes before a steamer can be put in operation. He is probably prepossessed in favor of such retention by the circumstance that it has been the rule for each London fire engine to carry a separate hand pump capable of throwing six or eight gallons thirty or forty feet vertically per minute, believed to be of service in keeping doors and windows cool. Perhaps, also, he remembers the venerable parish engines, which still appear at fires in conjunction with modern machines. He expresses the belief that there has been no improvement whatever in our methods or machinery for some years, owing principally to political interests and the custom of rotation in office, and he thinks that a removal of our entire system from the influence of politics must precede any change for the better.

Before, however, hastily condemning ourselves, it may be well to glance at some of the arrangements of other countries. In Germany, for instance, and elsewhere, the earliest arrangements for extinguishing fires consisted of a portable cistern, filled and placed with a force pump on a cart. Some similar contrivances were all that Bordeaux one of the largest cities of France, could produce in a recent emergency, so that the only effectual efforts that it was possible to make, consisted merely in removing, so far as practicable, vessels and other property from immediate danger. One cause for this lack of preparation is to be found in the fact that fires rarely occur in French cities, a circumstance that has been attributed chiefly to the use of oak for flooring buildings, instead of the more inflammable resinous woods, such as pine, fir, &c., elsewhere employed.

It is said that the number of firemen in Paris is much greater than in London. In addition, under a provision of French law, the bystanders may be compelled by the *gendarmes* to assist in working the engines. The London Fire Department is not a Government affair. Originally each insurance company owned its separate establishment and machinery, and the present system results from a combination of these, to the expense of which each company contributes its quota. The volunteer system in this City has been so recently dispensed with that most of its peculiarities are yet fresh in the memory of our citizens. It became a hotbed of local politics, and bred disturbances that rendered it obnoxious. Yet it had features of interest that can never be replaced. The spectacle of fifty engines, and a still greater number of hose and hook and ladder carriages, all brightly burnished and gaily trimmed, drawn by five or six thousand red-shirted athletes, whose boast was that their only emolument was exemption from jury duty, used to constitute the larger portion of all civic displays, and never failed to elicit enthusiastic applause from spectators.

Although BRATHWAITE's engines had temporary success in England and Prussia, one of them getting up steam from cold water within eighteen minutes from the time of igniting fuel, so as to deliver 9,000 gallons per hour at a height of ninety feet, it must be admitted that the first thoroughly practical steam fire engines and a department organized with reference to their use, is to be credited to Cincinnati, in 1853-4. It should, however, be mentioned that some cities in the Eastern States were among the earliest in this country to pay salaries to their firemen, Yankees being apt to calculate on receiving something for services rendered. At first the Cincinnati engines were propelled to the fires as locomotives, the steam turning driving-wheels; but it was found preferable afterward to have them dragged by horses.

The Metropolitan Fire Department of this City is only five years old. Last year, about fifty buildings were required for its purposes; it employed more than 150 horses and over 600 officers and men. Thirty-seven steam fire engines and fifteen hook and ladder trucks were in use, besides a propeller for fires among shipping and by the river side, containing a floating steam fire engine capable of throwing eight streams of water. The code of regulations is as strict as those governing military organizations; the Department is in high favor with the public, and until Captain SHAW came among us, we did not suppose we had much reason to be dissatisfied.

If ever the custom of suing railway companies becomes general, there will be a reform in the treatment of passengers greater than all the remonstrances of letter writers could effect in a century. Why are the railway authorities in Europe more careful of life than similar corporations are here? Because the relatives of any one killed on a railroad may obtain heavy damages against the Company, and because every injured person can secure compensation which at least places him beyond the reach of want. One accident has been known to cost an English Company $400,000 gold. A passenger by the Hudson River Road has just obtained an astonishing verdict. He brought an action for overcharges, and, although the defendants have managed to keep the case running over three years and a half—long enough to tire out most men—yet, at last, the verdict has gone against them, and they are called upon to pay $27,819 11. For every overcharge the defendants were liable to a fine of $50. Railway Companies will begin to think that they must deal fairly toward the public, as well as be careful of life and limb, if they are thus brought to account in a Court of law pretty frequently.

The frosts and thaws of Winter will too certainly convince us all that the new concrete pavement is a miserable failure. The heavy rains cut it up in all directions, and yet we are told that it took eight men a whole day to dig a trench a foot wide and four inches deep in Fifth-avenue. With a little more ingenuity they might have been digging there still. There was no reason why the trench should ever have been completed. But although eight men may easily skulk over their work, the inroads made into the paving by traffic cannot be explained away. Dust in dry weather and holes in wet—such is the result of using the wonderful concrete pavement. Is it not worse than folly to go on tearing up streets only that they may be made ten times worse than they now are?

Every now and then a dark story makes its appearance with reference to the betrayal and ill usage of young girls who arrive among parties of immigrants at Castle Garden. Such a case is now occupying the attention of the Police. An Irish girl was engaged as a servant by a woman named JACKSON. When she got to her mistress' house she found that she had been basely entrapped, and the wretches who carry on this shocking trade took care that she did not escape. After a time, however, the girl managed to communicate with the Police; the house was searched, and another young girl was found there, who had also been inveigled to the den under the pretence of being provided with a good situation. The Commissioners of Immigration might easily render this traffic in girls, if not impossible, at least much more difficult than it is at present. The woman JACKSON could not have deceived any officer who had been commissioned to make proper inquiries into her character, for her house bore no very good repute. Can nothing be done to save ignorant foreign girls from being sold into a loathsome bondage?

The chapter of accidents in the past two days has been unusually large, and it affords illustrations of nearly every variety of carelessness and neglect by which human life is constantly sacrificed in our cities and towns. A woman was seriously injured by falling through a coalhole in Vandewater-street. Mr. ARTHUR, Secretary of an insurance company, was run over in Broadway by an express wagon, and also "seriously injured." The same story is to be told of NATHANIEL SKINNER and JOHN DONBOCK, who were both run over on different days by New-Haven trains. HUGH MCMARTIN was expelled from a train in motion by the conductor, and was immediately run over by another train and killed. Verdict, accidental death. Of course the conductor who threw the man on to the line could not be to blame. These are only a few of the cases reported in the public papers since Friday morning. The City returns show that there were twenty-two deaths "by violence" last week. We have carried disregard of life to a point at which it is almost a reproach to us as a people.

Whether the negroes of Louisiana like the importation of large bodies of Chinese or not, they must submit to the infliction. There are five shiploads of Celestials now on their way to the State, and they have agreed to do any kind of work which happens to come first. They ask no more than nine dollars a month and rations, and they agree to leave half of their wages in the hands of their employers for a whole year. They have also agreed to refund the money paid for their passage to the United States, and they bind themselves over for a period of five years. Altogether, it is not a bad bargain for the employers. The Chinese are to be set to work on the sugar and rice plantations. The negroes are a little afraid of their new competitors, and have called a convention at Baton Rouge to consider what can be done to protect their own interests. We shall perhaps shortly hear of their forming trades' unions to which no member of a straight-haired race will be eligible.

Social Science.

The Springfield *Republican*, in alluding to the meeting of the Social Science Association, which is to convene in this City on Tuesday next, gives utterance to the following pertinent suggestions:

"The managers of the meeting seek rather to impress the facts and arguments of social science on the few, than to throw them before the many. And yet there would be a slight mistake in rejecting any of the wise means by which men who have a point to carry get an audience from the mass of men and women. We live in a country where the liveliest interest is often manifested by the people in matters which might not be thought to call for much of the public attention, however momentous their issues and results. It is always the part of wisdom, therefore, in America at least, to credit the general public with an amount of knowledge and reflection which it might not be safe to ascribe to any other people in the world. Our learned class is smaller here than almost anywhere else in the civilized world; but to make up for this, we have the general good sense and right feeling of the bulk of plain people. We must entreat the learned gentlemen who read essays at New-York next week to bear this fact in mind, and not to aim their artillery so high as to fly over the heads of common men. It is hardly worth while striving to make a report on public health so fascinating as a novel—as Dr. BOWDITCH seems to think possible—but a good deal can be done by specialists to make their particular topic attractive to the multitude. And we doubt not we shall see some good illustrations of this among the social science essayists next week.

Whether this be so or not, however, the value of such meetings cannot be overestimated. They serve as a focus of light and heat on social topics, where the solitary student may light his torch, or warm his hands, as he goes groping about for the best way to benefit his fellow men. Some of the professors of social science have disclaimed the idea that their movement is a philanthropic one, but it has that character eminently, and by way of distinction. Nothing can be acceptable to its true votaries that is foreign to the welfare of mankind, and nothing that promotes the good of the race can be foreign to the domain of social science. 'Wherever MACDONALD sits,' said the Highland chief, 'is the head of the table.' Wherever the necessities of mankind point the way, thither must science follow—too happy, and then only justified in her debates, when she can serve the cause of the poor and the advancement of God's kingdom on earth."

Personal.

Mrs. BARRY, formerly Mrs. CARY, the eminent Boston contralto, will sing to-day at the Madison-avenue Episcopal Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

Story of the Week.

Without being particularly notable in respect of successful novelties, the week just ended has not lacked animation. Three new pieces have been acted, and some revivals of a pleasant character have been effected. The most important event occurred at Booth's Theatre on Monday evening, when Mr. TOM TAYLOR's drama of "Mary Warner" was acted for the first time. Miss BATEMAN's genuine success in this rather dull play has already been referred to, and the record of the profitable repetition of the piece until yesterday, and of its maintenance as the current attraction, will suffice to indicate that its very questionable merits have not affected the popularity of the actress. There is but one step from Booth's to the Grand Opera House, and this one step only has separated, since last we wrote of theatrical affairs in general, the domestic from the military drama. "Charles O'Malley" is Mr. EDMUND FALCONER's latest production. It is not his worthiest; but there is in it a sufficiency of "love, fun and fighting" to afford a varied and not unattractive entertainment. At another up-town house, the Fifth-avenue Theatre, reproductions of "As You Like It" and of "King Rene's Daughter" have kept Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' name before the public. Northward of these places Mlle. SANGALI has sung, danced and attitudinized in "Flick Flock," which, we are assured by the bills, has been wholly successful. We should be pleased to see more substantial entertainments than "Flick Flock" at Wood's Museum, which is essentially a popular resort. But since we are informed that "Flick Flock" has come and seen and triumphed, we suppose that no speedy change of bill can be looked for. At the most central of temples of the drama a week of variety has been enjoyed. Mr. WALLACK's programme includes performances of the "School for Scandal," of "Caste," of "An Unequal Match," and last night a representation of "The Heir at Law," a comedy that had not been listened to in four years. We note that each of these renderings was numerously attended, however seductive the promises held forth elsewhere. Musically, the week compassed the concerts of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, and of Señorita CORTES. These entertainments have already received lengthened notice and need no fresh allusion. The prospects for to-morrow, Monday being generally chosen as first night, are not particularly alluring. "Oliver Twist," with Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, is to be acted at Niblo's, and "Formosa" is to be given at the Bowery; at other theatres the representations just now adverted to, or written of some days since, will be repeated. The musical entertainments this week, as far as known, consist of a farewell Carlotta Patti concert in Brooklyn, on Monday, and of three performances of German opera at the French Theatre, which establishment, by the way, remains closed, save on those three occasions, for about a fortnight. The admirers of sports in the arena will note a change of programme at the Circus, to-morrow. The whole company will appear in fresh acts, and Señores ESPINOSA and RODRIGUES, two very accomplished gymnasts just arrived from the Havana Circus, will make their first appearance in this country, in a grand sensational feat.

MUSIC TO-NIGHT.

A grand Sunday concert takes place at the Tammany this evening. Miss KIMBALL, Mr. LEVY and Signor FOSSATI are the principal *artistes*. Several German performers, just arrived from Europe, will make their first appearance at Irving Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. HERMANN is to appear once again in public after all. He will perform for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at the Academy on Saturday next. He will afterward fulfill engagements in two or three large cities, and will then depart for Europe....Mr. HACKETT succeeds Miss BATEMAN at Booth's....VIOLA CROCKER BARRETT died in this City last week....LOTTA appears at Niblo's on Nov. 1....Mr. J. N. PATTISON, pianist, was married on Thursday to Miss ADELAIDE MANGAM....Mr. POPE, elocutionist, is to recite "Manfred" from memory, accompanied by musical illustrations by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, at Steinway Hall on Nov. 3....Mlle. MORLACCHI and her associate sylphs danced all last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS commences an engagement at the same house to-morrow....Mr. RICHINGS' troupe sings in Buffalo on and after Nov. 1....Mr. FORREST visits Albany, Rutland and Poughkeepsie, in this State, this week....Last month the Boston Museum received $17,487; the Howard Athenæum, $17,068; the Boston Theatre, $14,379; Selwyn's, (part of the month,) $11,981, and the Adelphi, $9,450....Mlle. PATTI sings in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday....Blind TOM has been performing in Lafayette, Ind....Mr. JOE JEFFERSON and son are hunting in the vicinity of Napoleon, Ohio. ....BRIGNOLI sang in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday....Miss NINA FOSTER read in Chicago on Thursday....Monday, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her company sing in Chicago....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....FRANK MAYO, after filling a brief engagement in Richmond, Va., has departed for New-Orleans.....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY and Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES are acting at New-Orleans Academy of Music....The New-Orleans papers are calling upon Mr. BROUGHAM to appear in "Pocahontas."

Music in South America.

GOTTSCHALK IN BRAZIL.

The following amusing letter from Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the pianist, has been handed us for publication. Most people here know so little of musical progress in Brazil and so much of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, that his letter—the original of which is in French—will be read with interest:

RIO JANEIRO, August, 1869.

It is almost a phantom that writes to you. I have been very dangerously ill, and it is scarcely a week that I am convalescent. In the night of the 5th of August, I really thought of eternity, which seemed about to open upon me. My physicians say it was yellow fever. However, after having despaired of my life for forty-eight hours they got me out of the "*mal paso*," which I dread less for itself than because it would separate me, perhaps forever from those I love.

I have met with a reception here such as has never been offered to any artist in this country. The six concerts which I have already given were all crowded to such a degree that speculators sold boxes at the door at a premium of $75.

On my arrival at Rio—a splendid city, with the most marvelously beautiful harbor one can dream of—the Emperor sent me his Chamberlain to invite me to the palace. His Majesty received me most graciously. We conversed, standing, in the great reception hall for five minutes, the ordinary limit of this sort of ceremony. Then the Emperor told me that the Empress and the Princess Imperial wished to see me, and I was consigned to one of the gentlemen in waiting, who conducted me to the Empress and her eldest daughter. They also were most gracious. They spoke of their desire "to know the author of so many charming compositions with which they had so long been familiar." After taking leave of the Empress, I was again sent for by the Emperor, whom I found in a small boudoir at the extremity of his apartments. He made me sit down beside him, saying that he wanted to have a long chat with me. We did, in fact, converse for nearly two hours on politics, travels, the United States, spiritualism, the music of the future, OFFENBACH's operettes, fine arts, manners and customs. We skimmed over many subjects and I was struck by the versatility of the Emperor's mind and the extent of his attainments. He speaks French and Italian with great purity, and understands perfectly English, German and Spanish. Moreover, he is a *savant*. The Emperor and the Imperial family have been present at all my concerts. I have been to see His Majesty several times and have always been received in his intimacy. He treats me as a friend as well as the Empress, who indulges herself with speaking Italian to me. She is, as you are aware, a Neapolitan, a sister of the late King BOMBA, and in spite of twenty-two years of absence, as she observed to me with a sigh, "one never forgets *la cara patria*."

The 30th of July the Emperor gave a *soirée* in honor of myself at his palace of San Christorao. It was the first time I played at Court. At all my previous visits, the Emperor had always had the delicacy to refrain from asking me to play, saying that his piano was unworthy of me. At his request I sent my two grand pianos to the palace for the *soirée*. The reunion was of an intimate character—only some 150 persons besides the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. I played nine times. The Emperor asked for my fantaisie on the Brazilian national hymn and my Tremolo (Etude.) The Princess Imperial requested me to play my "Morte," which had a success of tears, and "Pensée poétique." The Empress asked for Ojos Criollos for four hands. The *soirée* terminated at 4 o'clock in the morning, the Emperor, Empress and Princesses conversing the whole time familiarly with their guests. His Majesty wishing to have some details on the Mormons, I was enabled to satisfy him completely as I had just read DIXON's *New America*. When I left him, I was overheated by the

atmosphere of the drawing room, and I had to wait some time for my carriage. It was raining. I took a chill, and the next day fever came on. It increased until the 5th of August, when, as I told you, the physicians despaired of my life. The papers gave daily bulletins of my condition, and more than two hundred people called every day to inquire how I was. On the 5th of August it was rumored that I was dying. Toward 8 o'clock in the evening a carriage rolled up to my door, and a chamberlain of their Majesties was introduced into my room. He came officially to inquire after me on behalf of the Emperor and Empress. At this critical moment, when I felt that my life was hanging only by a thread, I could not help thinking of the vanity of human things. Riveted to a bed of sickness in a foreign land, I heard confusedly the words of condolence which the honest chamberlain recited on the part of the Emperor, while his gold lacings glittered beside me. At the same time, in the midst of the fervid cloud with which fever seemed to envelop me, I fancied I saw the grim face of death hurrying me away from the pomps and vanities of this world. It was philosophical and—distressing in proportion. No friends, save my faithful Firmin; no family; no loved hand to clasp mine and to make me feel in one last pressure that my life was still dear to some one. But I wax absurd and dismal.

The philharmonic societies and the musical clubs have sent me diplomas of honorary membership. The Germans, who, in all my travels throughout South America, have always formed the most solid part of my audiences, thanks to their traditional love of music, have not deserted me here either. The German Choral Society, although exclusively composed of amateurs, sang at my three first concerts. These Germans have really the monopoly of choral music. They sang the "Hunter's Chorus" from Der Freyschutz at my second concert with a brio and fire that electrified the audience. They are led by an excellent musician, who is moreover a distinguished and modest man—Mr. Tipke. I met him some twelve years ago at Springfield.

The Freemasons have invited me to visit their "Grand Orient." On the day appointed for the reception a deputation came for me, and I was introduced with all the ceremony of solemn occasions. The discourse of the Grand Master breathed a fervent love for American institutions. All the lodges of Rio were represented by deputations. In these countries, where the soul is as ardent as the clime, everything is new and picturesque to the stranger who observes. Freemasonry exists here in all the fervor of its palmiest days. Each deputation made its entrance with its banners. The costumes were singularly interesting. A few lodges have adopted the dress of the Franciscans, but it is sky-blue; others wear flowing white draperies; others, again, are clad in long black mantles embroidered with death's heads, and with a large black hood, the effect of which is phantasmagoric and conducive to nightmare.

The clergy who direct the Imperial College of Alcantara have also given me a public reception. The 600 pupils of the College formed on a line as I arrived. The Professors and Fathers came to receive me with a band of music. All the College met at the banquet. The President addressed me a discourse which was well conceived and well delivered. He spoke, as usual, of the "great Republic," for the United States, particularly since the war, are the object of the enthusiasm of all South America, which is proud of the Monroe doctrine and of the Americanism to which it has given rise. Moreover, I believe that all these South American Republics understand that, sooner or later, the United States will be the arbiter of their fate, and Brazil, although ruled by monarchical institutions, is, in point of fact, the most liberal of all these countries, and the most disposed to avail itself of the impulse we have given to civilization.

But after the discourse of the President I was expected to reply, and this was the hardest thing for me. You know how awkward I am for everything outside of music. Fortunately, I had taken a glass of champagne, (which I execrate,) and i' faith, I fired my ships. I chose Spanish for my speech, as it is the language which has most analogy with Portuguese, and every one here understands it. It appears I did not acquit myself too badly, for some of the papers went such lengths as to speak of my eloquence!

Some of the papers have announced that I perished in the earthquake. I beg you to believe that this is not so. I have no more perished than I have been married, which is another piece of news the papers circulate when they lack "copy."

I returned last night from Valenza, a small town in the mountains of Barremansa. The "fazenderos" of the place and its environs had made up a subscription of $700 and asked me to give them a concert. The distance was inconsiderable—four or five hours by rail—my physician ordered a change of air; I complied. The town is surrounded by lofty mountains and virgin forests. The word virgin is here in its literal sense, for these woods are so dense that the inhabitants, finding it impossible to clear them, have adopted the barbarous plan of setting fire to them whenever they wish to enlarge their property. At night these dark summits are crowned with flames, reminding one of Vesuvius or Etna. The effect is magnificent. But there are times when the fierce element will not stop at the limit assigned it, and, retracing its steps, devours the *fazenda* of him who kindled it. This might afford a theme for a poem to some moralizing rhymer. The people of Valenza were looking for me with impatience, and the equipage of the town (the only one) awaited me at the station. As soon as the carriage came in sight a rocket was fired from the top of the church. It appears this was the signal to announce my advent. They had engaged a band of music to delight my ears, and it was arranged that it should meet me at the door of the house prepared for my reception. But owing to some mishap, or perhaps from the fact of the rocket having escaped the vigilance of the musicians, when I alighted from the carriage a clarionet, a cornet and a big drum were alone forthcoming. This, however, did not prevent their attacking conscientiously a romantic-eccentric symphony in a key that would have defied and set at naught the harmonic science of M. Fetis himself. I made my appearance on the balcony, and had the satisfaction of seeing a trombone running up with all his might, a flute all out of breath turning the corner, and a bassoon in hot haste, who successively joined their more diligent comrades, and completed the orchestra of the grand occasions of Valenza.

The Foreign Drama.

DICKENS ON THE LONDON STAGE.

The London *Morning Herald* thus deals with Mr. Halliday's new drama, just produced at the Olympic Theatre: "The chief attraction of the evening was a version of one of Mr. Charles Dickens' masterpieces, *David Copperfield*, adapted for the stage, under the title of "Little Em'ly," by Mr. Andrew Halliday. As the name would signify, Mr. Halliday's version deals principally with the career of *Little Em'ly;* the hero, *Copperfield*, and heroine, *Agnes*, occupying quite subordinate positions, while the character of *Mr. Micawber* is brought into great prominence. Of course, *Uriah Heep* is brought well into the foreground; his villainy and mastery over his employer, *Mr. Wickfield*, and *Agnes* culminating, however, in his eventful discomfiture, being a careful condensation of the original plot. Yet, strangely enough, *Steerforth* plays but a small part in the action, which, so far as *Little Em'ly* is concerned, is principally carried on by proxy, through *Ham* and *Dan'l Peggotty*, in imitation of the novel. *Rosa Darlle* has a prominent place in the cast, and the waif *Martha* becomes a character of some importance. Commencing with the episode of *Steerforth's* visit to the ark, and subsequent abduction of *Little Em'ly*, the plot follows *Peggotty* in his search for her, and when she returns to the home she had left so desolate, concludes with her departure for Australia. The death of *Ham* and *Steerforth* is made the occasion for a storm scene, which was intended to have been grand, but might have been better. The acting was unequal. Among those to whom praise is due are Mr. S. Emery, whose impersonation of the rough, tender-hearted *Peggotty* is among his highest triumphs; Mr. John Nelson, who gave a capital bit of character in *Ham;* Mr. Joseph Irving, whose *Uriah Heep* was quite the ideal of the original; Mr. E. F. Rowe, who was amusing both in make-up and acting as *Micawber;* Miss Er[illegible]one, as *Martha*, and Miss Fanny Addison as *Rosa Dartle;* Miss Patti Josephs, too, was acceptable as *Em'ly*. The *Steerforth* of Mr. Charles Warner lacked boldness—the free spirit and high courage of the man were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Warner appeared anything but brave upon the wreck. *Mrs. Micawber* was tolerably represented by Miss Lee, as was *Betsy Trotwood* by Mrs. Poynter. The scenery, by Mr. Johnson, is in general good, with the exception of the wreck, which did not come up to expectation. The painter ought to know better than to hinder the progress of the play by answering a "call." This is a practice which has been repeatedly commented upon, and, we had hoped, with effect. 'Little Em'ly' occupies a long time in representation, and although the interest never drags, it might be deemed advisable to reduce its dimensions in some measure. Of the success of the drama no doubt need be entertained after the favorable verdict pronounced by the large and brilliant audience of Saturday, who welcomed the author most heartily at the conclusion, nor were content until every one engaged in its production had appeared before the curtain."

THE LATEST PARIS PLAY.

Writing of the new play at the Vaudeville the critic of *Galignani's Messenger* says: "French novels have such a bad repute that they are always in great request. It may, therefore, be presumed that a great many people have read M. Mario Uchard's novel *Tamara*. But as a great many may have sunk under the infliction, or have shrunk from attempting it, and since the dramatiser has materially modified the *dénouement* of the novel, it becomes needful to tell you something about the plot. *Tamara* is a Georgian Princess, and *Mlle. Sophie Dilnor* looks the Georgian Dudu all over. She has been educated by a Russian Princess, her aunt, who has had all the Tartar scratched out of her. She is a charming Muscovite; would there were many such. *Tamara* loves and is beloved by the *Count Michel* on whose affections, however, *Coonac* has a prior claim—for he constantly slabbers out his love passages when he is in that happy state which the Baron of Bradwardine lays between *ebriatus* and *inebriatus*. *Tamara* becomes at last disgusted, as well she might, with her drunken lover, and marries a poet, *Chandor*, with whom she fancies herself in love, but, like many other people, she finds out her mistake after her marriage. She was not off altogether with the new love before she was on with the new. She was not *degrisée* of her love for her drunken lover, and when *Chandor* elicits this avowal from her he heroically bids her "write, and tell him to live," from which we should have supposed that he intended to leave a world which was no longer big enough for both; but *au contraire*, *Tamara* presents him with an olive-branch, and the baby restores peace to the *ménage*, so that we are left to infer that *Michel* remains all for love, and a little for the bottle. Now, if we remember rightly, in the novel *Tamara* is divorced from *Chandor*, and settles down with *Michel* in the sober certainty of waking bliss. The *dénouement* and the play are both dull as a stagnant pool, though Mlle. Sophie Delnor does all that is humanly possible to relieve the play of its dullness; and Mme. Alexis is a delightful old Muscovite Princess. M. Delessart possesses that rare attribute on the French stage, the appearance, manners, and the art of dressing like a gentleman, and even relieves drunkenness of its most repulsive features."

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITALS.

At the Gaiety, in London, "A Life Chase," an adaptation from the French drama "Le Drama de la Rue de la Paix," has been acted.... At the Princess', an English version of "Le Mangeur de Fer" has been performed under the title of "Returned from Portland.".... The company of Mrs. Wood's new theatre is thus composed: The ladies are the Misses Henrade, Larkin, Weathersby, Susan Pyne, Sallie Turner, Bessie Lovell, and Everard; and the gentlemen, Messrs. W. Farren, L. Brough, J. G. Shore, Gaston Murray, Mark Smith, Barton Hill, A. W. Young, and Frank Lacy.... Orders have been given that the new opera house in Paris is to be completed and opened on the 15th of next month. The scaffolding is now being erected on the summit of the building for the erection of the bronze Pegasus which has lately been exhibited in front of the palace in the Champs Elysées.... Romainville, an actor of some celebrity, formerly of the Odeon, has died in the madhouse at Clarendon. He was in his 48th year. M. Marc Beschefer, better known as "Numa," an actor of high merit, has also died, at the age of 67. His first appearance in Paris took place at the Gymnase in 1820. So soon as M. Auber's "Reve d'Amour" shall be ready another new opera will be put into rehearsal. The book of "La Clef d'Orr," the work in question, is by M. Octave Feuillet, and it has been set by M. E. Gauthier.... The censors have withdrawn the prohibition which they laid, four years ago, on M. Barriere's "Malheur aux Vaincus." The play will be put on the stage shortly.... Frederick Lemaitre thinks irreverent Galignani does wisely in declining to drag his slow length about the stage; but he assigns the most senseless reasons for his abstention. It had been proposed to him to play, in the part which he made so famous, in the "Auberge des Adrets," and he writes to decline because he fancies, or says that he fancies, that the late tragedy at Pantin would indispose the public for such performances, which is what the Turks call "bosh," and what Mr. Burchell calls "fudge." The grand Frederick is now a lean and slippered pantaloon, and he shows that his wits have not gone with his voice by thus refusing to prank his palsied frame about the stage. M. Theophile Gauthier has married Carlotta Grisi.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Congressional Select Committee on American Navigation Interests, which has just held sessions in this City, Boston and Portland, Me., visited Fall River, Mass., on Friday, and there adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday in December. We learn that the questions before the Committee were finally narrowed down to three distinct propositions, one or all of which will probably be recommended to Congress. These are: Remission of all duties on materials entering into the construction of ships, the permitting of foreign ships to be purchased and admitted to American register, and the granting of subsidies to steamship lines, as well in the domestic as in the foreign trade. This last measure was recommended to the Committee as indispensable to the growth of our mercantile steam marine.

The Police of New-Orleans made nearly 40,000 arrests during the year ending Sept. 30, and recovered stolen property to the value of $297,346.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* rejoices at having completed its fiftieth year.

The two candidates for Congress in the Seventh District of Massachusetts were classmates at Harvard College, graduating in 1844.

The Sea Island cotton planters are talking of introducing the English sparrows, to kill the cotton worms.

California proposes to erect a monument to Lewis Prevost, who did so much to introduce silk culture into the State. It has been suggested, however, that as he devoted the last years of his life to this object, suffering his own property to become involved, and dying with a debt of $10,000 hanging over him, it would be better to pay that debt, and place his family beyond the reach of want.

A physician in this City has written to a friend in Boston that since the recent gold panic he had committed to an insane asylum six men who had been made insane by recent losses.

A paper in Alexandria, Va., chronicles the fact that James M. Mason, the ex-rebel Ambassador, almost daily drives into town in an ordinary no-top spring wagon with a blue body, and behind a dark brown horse by no means remarkable for its looks or gait. We are further informed that on such occasions the Ex-Ambassador wears a black felt hat with a broad brim, a bob-tailed beaver-cloth sack coat, gray breeches, the legs of which are stuffed in a pair of heavy boots, and long buckskin gauntlets.

The Lycoming (Penn.) *Standard* finds consolation in one thing. In these hours of Democratic despondency, it says "one cheering ray breaks through the gloom, to gladden the oppressed heart. Mr. Buckalew has been elected Senator in the Fifteenth District."

Deer seem to be more plentiful in South Jersey than for many years, and the bold hunters are in pursuit of them.

Senator Wilson, in his speech at the Republican Convention in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District, on Thursday, said: "President Grant is President of the United States; it is the best Administration, and is conducting the Government on a higher plan than any Administration since that of John Quincy Adams. Without fault, it is not; mistakes it has made; but with all this it is patriotic, liberty-loving, just and honest."

And now it seems that Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, does not decline a renomination for Congress. He feels, we are told, that as the people conferred upon him the honor of an election when it was sought by him, it would be but a poor return for him to refuse to serve them again should they ask it of him.

An ex-rebel General, who was the orator at a recent county fair in Virginia, spoke in terms of warm praise of General Lee's bearing on the morning of the surrender, and closed with the following mysterious statement: "At the grave of an Empire, the Christian hero did not surrender his spirit to despair, but collecting the unbroken resolves of his own bosom, entrenched them in the citadel of virtue, and made another, last, and it will be victorious stand, for the liberties, peace and happiness of his country."

Daniel S. Curtis, Esq., of Boston, has served out his sentence of two months' imprisonment in the Suffolk County Jail, for an assault upon Hon. J. M. Churchill in a railway car. He was discharged on Thursday, and thus the great nose case is numbered with the things of the past.

"The Sons of Ham" celebrated their anniversary in Richmond on Wednesday, and in the evening they danced so hard that the floor of the hall gave way, and two hundred black men and women suddenly found themselves in the cellar. A local paper says no one was seriously injured, but about a quart of ear-rings were found in the *débris*—an estimate which we must look upon as extravagantly large.

The Chicago *Times* says Admiral Farragut rests quietly, sleeps regularly, and bids fair to last for some time to come.

Commander J. G. Walker, in his letter to the Navy Department announcing the arrival of the *Sabine* at Gibraltar, says: "Papers received from home are filled with reports of a mutiny, &c., on board of this ship. It is scarcely necessary to say that there has been no trouble of any kind on board."

President Angell, of the University of Vermont, has declined the Presidency of the University of Michigan, saying that he finds it impossible to sunder the ties that bind him to the Vermont institution. Vermont rejoices and Michigan laments.

The San Antonio *Express* wants Comptroller Morgan Hamilton appointed Provisional Governor of Texas, in place of Governor Pease, removed.

The Boston Board of Trade have appointed Nathan Appleton, Esq., as their representative at the opening of the Suez Canal. He is now with General Banks in Europe.

The building of the Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria, recently destroyed by an incendiary fire, cost nearly $150,000, and there was not a dollar of insurance upon it.

Mr. Burlingame and his Chinese suite arrived at Stockholm on the 27th of September.

The firm of J. Lemesurier & Co., of Quebec, is reported to have failed, its liabilities being stated at $100,000. Mr. Lemesurier is Mayor of the city.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, was serenaded in Little Rock a few nights ago and distinctly stated that he was not taken by surprise, for he was informed by a friend some hours previous that he would be called upon to give a public expression of his views. Is not this the only case on record of a public man who was not taken entirely by surprise on such an occasion?

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Derby.

A cable dispatch from London brings the intelligence of Lord Derby's death, which, from his serious illness, had been daily expected. He died yesterday, in the 71st year of his age.

Edward Geoffrey Stanley, K. G., &c., Earl of Derby, was born March 29, 1799, at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, and educated at Oxford University, where he took the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. He entered the House of Commons in 1821 for the Borough of Stockbridge, and made his first political effort in 1824, for which he was highly complimented by Sir J. Mackintosh, although the speech was on a local matter, and of no great public importance. His next effort, during the same session, on the subject of the Irish Church, showed that the estimate formed of his ability as a debater had not been misplaced; and in this connection it is rather a singular coincidence that his last speech before the House of Lords, in 1868, was upon this same subject, at which time he affected his hearers deeply in alluding to the fact that it was probably the last public effort he should ever make.

In 1826 he was returned to Parliament from Preston, and in 1827 took office as Under Secretary for the Colonies in George Canning's Administration, and after his death with Lord Ripon's Cabinet until its dissolution in 1828. From this time till 1830 he distinguished himself in the House as a most able and skillful debater, when, on the formation of Lord Grey's Cabinet he accepted the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, then a most arduous post. He took a leading part in the stormy times which followed, and to his fervid oratory is due in a great measure the passage of the Reform bill of 1832. Having taken office, upon again desiring reëlection to Parliament, he was defeated for Preston by Mr. Henry Hunt, but returned for Windsor. In 1833 the Church Temporalities bill was carried by Mr. Stanley's efforts, and he became Secretary of State for the Colonies under Lord Melbourne in 1833-4, for the purpose of carrying through the measure of emancipating the West Indian slaves. He left this Cabinet soon after, disapproving of the Premier's course on the Irish Church reduction. He declined a seat in the Administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834, but became a part of his Government in 1841, as he had previously left the Whigs, the party to which he hereditarily belonged, and to which he first owed office, and acted with the Opposition or Conservatives since 1833. In 1845 he resigned his position as his chief had resolved upon repealing the Corn laws, and became the leader of the Opposition. The year before this, in 1844, he had taken his place in the House of Peers as Baron Stanley, of Bickerstoffe.

From this time until 1852, when he became the acknowledged leader of the Tory Party, he labored with Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli, with but slight hope of success, for the triumph of Conservative principles. The resignation of Lord J. Russell in 1851 placed power within his grasp, and on the second Russell resignation in 1852, having just previously succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby, he took upon himself the responsibilities of office and constructed a Cabinet. After the general election of 1852, Lord Derby resigned in deference to a vote in the Commons which was unfavorable to the financial policy of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and became again the leader of the Opposition. Although urged in 1855 to once more assume the reins of power, he refused to do so, but in February, 1858, he formed his second Administration. This Cabinet was dissolved in June, 1859, the general elections, although favorable to the Conservatives, not giving them a sufficient majority in the House of Commons to carry through such measures as were deemed important. The fall of Lord Russell's Administration, in 1866, brought about the formation of Lord Derby's third Cabinet, from which he withdrew in 1868 on the plea of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. Disraeli, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Derby has, indeed, been all through life an energetic man. He was one who could never have lived an idle life. If he had been born a poor man, he would either have distinguished himself in some profession, or made a fortune by bold commercial ventures. His destiny made him the eldest son of a wealthy Peer, and he entered into political life with a feeling of real enjoyment. From the time he left the Whigs he gradually drew nearer to staunch Conservative principles, and in 1852, 1858 and 1866 came into office with the same tenets and the same language. Indeed, the temper of Lord Derby's mind and all his tastes led him in his later life to the unimpassioned and fastidious view of things which is one of the causes of Toryism. He never shared the fashionable enthusiasms of the times; he, perhaps, did not put any fervent faith in the powers of legislation to make much real change in the condition of the laboring class. He, of course, did not like Democracy, though he may have been too cool and bold to fear it. Yet he was too experienced a Minister not to know when and how to yield. The old King of Hanover explained his success in dealing with the Revolution of 1848 by the fact that he had been for so many years a member of the British Parliament. Lord Derby had a still more complete education, for he sat for years in the House of Commons, and knew as well as any Radical member, perhaps better, what was the prevailing sentiment in that assembly.

It is, however, not as a statesman principally that Lord Derby received the admiration of his contemporaries. He was a vigorous, incisive and ready orator, and in his best days was remarkable for a choice of words and a refinement of expression which are seldom found in this age of careless conversational speech-making. He could overwhelm or demolish an opponent in a manner which completely combined the two essentials of pain to the victim and pleasure to the listeners. It is as a brilliant speaker, as "the Rupert of debate," ready to cross swords with the most redoubtable antagonists, and seldom coming worsted out of the fray, that he will be chiefly remembered. This power may not make a great statesman, but it makes him a great Parliamentary leader, and to it Lord Derby owed that he early gained a high political position, that he was three times Prime Minister, that he was obeyed by a party more implicitly than any Minister of the time, and that he relinquished power only when his health had completely failed.

Lord Derby has been also a literary man of no mean pretensions. It is no small credit to him that when approaching his seventieth year he made an excellent translation of the *Iliad* to relieve the tedium of a sick bed. Such a fact is among the curiosities of literature, and deserves especially to be recorded of one who had been engaged in political warfare throughout his career. If every one would pay as much attention in his active life to some study of his predilection, there would be more really eminent men and fewer complaints of the inutility of this or that branch of learning. Lord Derby was not only a classical scholar, but read and wrote well more than one modern language, in short, if he had never mingled in politics at all, he would have been entitled to distinction as an eminently accomplished man. Added to these qualities, he had others which are even more popular among the mass of Englishmen. He was fond of horses and the amusements in which horses are concerned, and for this and similar reasons would have been locally popular if he had never become nationally celebrated. He has, indeed, been one of the most distinguished men of his day, worthy of the wide fame which he has added to his high station, and the affection with which he has been regarded by the Sovereign and by the great body of English society.

Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford on the death of the Duke of Wellington; he was an elder Brother of the Trinity House, Governor of the Charter House, a trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and filled other posts of honor. He was married on the 31st of May, 1825, to the second daughter of Lord Skelmersdale. Three children are living of this marriage—a daughter and two sons, the eldest of which, Lord Stanley, now a prominent English statesman, succeeds his father to the Earldom.

THE EARTHQUAKE DOWN EAST.

New-England Greatly Agitated—Duration and Effects of the Shock—Previous Earthquakes.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 23.

The shock of an earthquake was felt yesterday morning by all early risers in this city and vicinity, and by many persons not "early birds," who were awakened by it. The time of the occurrence is stated at different points between twenty minutes past five and half-past five yesterday morning, and one close observer sets it at from twenty-four to twenty-six minutes past five. The motion was a vibration like the jarring of a heavy team in its progress over a rough pavement, and many people attributed it to that cause. It seems to have extended throughout this State, New-Hampshire, and a portion if not the whole of Vermont and Maine, to and including New-Brunswick. When the awful power of such convulsions is considered, it will excite universal gratitude that no serious damage was done. Doors, blinds, windows, crockery ware and loose household articles of all kinds were gently rattled, and many nervous people popped into their clothes very hastily; but nobody was hurt, and not even a glass broken. It is reported that a gentleman living a little north of Harvard College was suddenly awakened out of a sound sleep, and at first thought the Watertown arsenal had blown up. His bed was quite violently moved, first horizontally four times from north to south, and afterward up and down the same number of motions. A female domestic in his family, who had great fear of ghosts, and who for the first time had been persuaded to sleep in a room in which an aged lady had recently died, was so frightened at the shock that she came wildly rushing to her mistress, exclaiming, "Oh! missus! missus! the old 'oman is under the bed! the old 'oman is under the bed!"

A correspondent writes as follows:

"This morning (Oct. 22), at from twenty-four to twenty-six minutes past 5, occurred a perceptible earthquake shock, which was distinctly felt in Longwood, Brookline, Roxbury and Dorchester, and probably elsewhere. It had sufficient force shake the house and bed, and to cause windows and lamps to rattle. Judging from the California earthquake of just four years ago, which lasted seventeen seconds, (though it made a mental impression of much longer duration), the shake this morning might have lasted ten seconds—hardly more. It is to be hoped that some scientific notice was taken of it, that we may be able to learn the direction of the wave. Just at this time, when the intelligence from South America is expected in daily anxiety, on account of predictions that will not be laughed away, it would be exceedingly interesting to discover from what direction we received this shock, which may not unnaturally appear as the spent force of some terrible convulsion on our continent. Such a shake as we received this morning is of almost weekly occurrence in San Francisco."

In Newton Centre a rumbling noise was heard, continuing several seconds, and the shock was so decided as to shake a candlestick from a bureau in a dwelling house.

The shock was quite severe in Newburyport, shaking the doors and windows and many movable things in the houses. The people generally were awakened by the commotion. An old brick mansion house, built seventy years ago, having the thick, massive walls so common in those days, was shaken from the roof to the cellar, rattling the doors and windows, and creating general alarm among its occupants. In the interior of this State the shock appears to have been lighter.

In New-Hampshire the shock was felt at Concord, Nashua, Lancaster, Manchester, Bristol, Laconia and Littleton, and it is reported to have been quite severe at Wells River, Vt. In Concord there were two distinct shocks, occurring within fifteen seconds of each other, each lasting less than half a minute. No damage was done, although beds and other articles of furniture, and even the houses themselves were considerably shaken. In Lancaster and Nashua the houses were sensibly shaken, and the doors, windows and furniture were rattled with such violence as to arouse people from their sleep.

Dispatches have been received from a dozen towns in Maine announcing the occurrence of the shock at the same hour—5:30 o'clock. In Rockland there was a sensible trembling of the earth with the usual accompaniments. In Augusta the shock is said to have lasted more than a minute. Door bells were rung and nearly everybody was awakened. The dispatch from Wiscasset says the earthquake lasted three minutes, but it is hardly probable that this village alone should have been so signally distinguished, all the other reports confining the duration of the shock to one minute or less. The earthquake was also felt at Portland, Waterville, Gardiner, Bangor, Belfast, Lewiston and Kendall's Mills, but its effects were limited to the shaking of buildings, the rattling of windows, and the like. The shock seems to have extended no further east than St. John, New-Brunswick, where it "shook the clock in the telegraph office."

A dispatch received from Hartford says: "A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt in different parts of this city about 5 o'clock this morning. It was also felt in Windsor and other parts of the State."

On the 1st of June, 1638, an earthquake took place in the New-England States sufficiently violent to shake movable articles. On the 29th of October, 1727, a shock, which was of two minutes' duration, took place, and was felt all along the coast. Feb. 6, 1736, another shock took place, and Nov. 18, 1755, the earthquake extended from New-England to the West Indies, damaging towns throughout the whole extent of the coast. On the 12th of March, 1761, there was a violent shock in this and adjoining States at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and others of note are recorded. In 1811 violent earthquakes shook the valley of the Mississippi, and lakes disappeared and new ones were formed. We have been spared the tidal waves which have proved such terrific companions of the South American earthquakes.

The Sudden Illness of Hon. Thomas Ewing.

From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 23.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, while arguing a case before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, fainted from nervous exhaustion, and, though partially recovering, is now lying in a dangerous condition at the Capitol.

Mr. Ewing was addressing the Court in the case of Tyler and Maguire, a writ of error to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, which came on by special assignment, to be heard on a motion to refuse the mandate; Messrs. Curtis and Phillips for the motion; Messrs. Ewing and Carlisle *contra*. Mr. Ewing had taken part in the argument of the case in April last, which resulted in a judgment establishing the right of his clients, and the object of the motion was to modify that judgment. This involved a review of the case, in which Mr. Ewing felt great interest.

Yesterday Mr. Phillips opened for the motion at 11 A. M., addressing the Court until 1 P. M., being followed by Mr. Carlisle in opposition, who spoke until 2 P. M. Mr. Ewing then rose and spoke about fifteen minutes in a very clear and particularly animated manner. At the end of that time he remarked to the Court that he did not feel so strong as he thought he would be when he commenced, and the Chief Justice told him to continue his argument sitting. Mr. Carlisle placed a chair for him immediately facing the Chief Justice, and Mr. Ewing walked around the counsel table and sat down. He had just begun to read from his brief, when, at the end of a sentence, he paused, and his head gently fell upon his shoulder. Mr. Carlisle at once saw that he had fainted, and rendered assistance, along with several of the Judges on the bench, who came down for that purpose. Mr. Ewing recovered in a few moments, however, and told his colleague to continue the argument. He, himself, however, after a few minutes rose to resume, but his lips refused utterance, his throat gave a nervous twitch, and he fell over. Medical aid was at once summoned—the Court adjourning—and Dr. C. M. Ford was the first to respond, Drs. Dove, Bliss and Thomas Miller quickly following, rendering all aid in their power. Mr. Ewing's family was also sent for, he being removed in the meantime from the Court room to the private room of the Judges. His two sons, General Thomas and Charles Ewing; his daughter, Mrs. General Sherman, and Mrs. Steele; General Sherman, and Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, soon arrived at the Capitol, and assisted as far as possible in alleviating his condition. Toward evening he partially aroused from his lethargic state, and was conscious of the presence of those around him. It was deemed too dangerous by the physicians to remove him, and he remained at the Capitol all night. At 12 o'clock last night his condition was much improved, and he had fallen into a sound sleep. His two sons, Thomas and Charles, Deputy Marshal of the Supreme Court Tisdale, and Dr. Miller were present with him. General Sherman left a few minutes before midnight. His friends hope he will be sufficiently recovered to permit of his removal to his residence this morning.

The Office of Supervisor—Recommendation of Mr. John Foley.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and others, respectfully and earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens of all parties to support Mr. John Foley, gold pen manufacturer, for the office of Supervisor. He is a young man whom most of us have known many years. Honest and reliable in his dealings, enterprising and prosperous in his business, and energetic and upright in the discharge of his public duties, he is just the man the people should elect to the Board of Supervisors. The vigor and efficiency he has manifested in aid of the reform movement in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards sufficiently indicate the character of the man, and show that in the Board of Supervisors he would be found a protector of the best interests of both property owners and rent payers. Having the powerful support of the Democratic Union and other influential organizations, and the active sympathy of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt Tammany Ring, his election will be made certain if all who are in favor of reform give him their active support, as we sincerely hope they will:

John E. Williams, President Metropolitan National Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat. Bank of the Republic.
Shepherd Knapp, President Mechanics' National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. M. Morrison, President Manhattan Company.
J. Harberger, Cashier Manhattan Company.
P. M. Bryson, President Phenix Bank.
John A. Parker, Cashier Phenix Bank.
J. D. Vermilye, President Merchants' Bank.
Benj. B. Sherman, Vice-President Merchants' Bank.
John A. Stewart, United States Trust Company.
F. D. Tappen, President Gallatin National Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, President National Bank of N. A.
J. Plennett, President Bank of America.
Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier Bank of America.
W. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank of New-York.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental Bank.
G. G. Williams, Chemical Bank.
Jas. Buell, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
Edward Haight, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
S. C. Thompson, President First National Bank.
F. L. Taintor, Cashier Atlantic National Bank.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Nat. Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange National Bank.
E. Willson, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
Geo. Ellis, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
W. A. Falls, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
John T. Hill, Cashier Ninth National Bank.
Wm. E. Wheelock, President Central Nat. Bank.
W. H. Foster, Vice-President, Central Nat. Bank.
C. F. Coles, Cashier Central National Bank.
E. H. Arthur, President Union Bank.
B. Seamon, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
C. F. Alvord, Sec. Manhattan Savings Institution.
Wm. F. Havemeyer, Vermilye & Co.
Wm. A. Whitbeck, President West Side Association.
John P. Paulison, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Peter Gilsey, R. W. Townsend.
Myer Stern, F. S. Stallknecht.
Jas. M. McLean, President Insurance Company.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.
Floyd Smith, Vice-President Manhattan Gas Co.
Robert J. Livingston.
J. H. Pinckney, President Relief Insurance Co.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Insurance Company.
Wm. H. Beers, Vice-President New-York Life Insurance Company.
John S. Sauzade, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Geo. D. Arthur & Co., Bankers.
White, Morris & Co., Bankers.
F. Frederic Gunther, Thomas Crimmins.
Peter Lynch & Co., John O'Callahan.
P. Hayden & Co., Bankers.
Moses H. Grinnell, Moses Taylor.

Self Advertised.—Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at Fuller & Co.'s, No. 25 John-street, New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

An Imposition Unmasked—Deception EXPOSED.—A hair preparation is advertised pure and harmless as water, to create the belief that it can be taken with safety; but, if used, would cause instant death, to prove which put a few drops on some hydriodate of potash, and instantly it shows the deadly lead poison. Apply this infallible test to the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING, and no such result is produced, thereby establishing its harmlessness and superiority over the poisonous articles so extensively used. Agent, GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK, No. 58 Vesey-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Swiss Mf. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

KIP—FILLEY.—At St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Mills, Mr. Henry W. Kip, of Buffalo, to Charlotte Filley, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Filley, of Brooklyn.

PINNEO—HALSEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., in Christ Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Dr. J. Otis Pinneo to Hetty King, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. Halsey, of New-Jersey.

TABER—WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, at the residence of Wm. H. S. Wood, David S. Taber to Elizabeth U. Wood, daughter of Wm. Wood, both of this City.

DIED.

BODGE.—On Saturday, Oct. 23, Mary Bodge, in the 77th year of her age.

Services to take place at the residence of Frederick Zittel, son-in-law of Henry Bodge, No. 222 62d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be conveyed to Hartford. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CALDWELL.—At Lanark, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the morning of Friday, Oct. 22, Ida V. wife of William Caldwell, Esq., and second daughter of Hon. William Cauldwell, of Morrisania, aged 20 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at Lanark, this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 24.

DURYEE.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Abraham R. Duryee, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HINNAU.—At Fordham, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Charles H. Hinnau, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at the Fordham Reformed Dutch Church, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

HUNTER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 23, Chas. A., infant son of Chas. A. and Kittie A. B. Hunter, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 142 East 82d-st., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 25. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTINGTON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 23, Edward C. Huntington, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 25, at 11½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 108 4th-av., without further notice.

HAYWARD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 23, Elizabeth Ricketts Meade, daughter of Henry S. Hayward, in the 21st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 21, Frances Mary, wife of Dr. F. H. Jackson, formerly of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, (Newark,) N. J., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1½ P. M. Newark boat leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be waiting its arrival.

POLLOCK.—At Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 22, Margaret J. Pollock, widow of Wm. Pollock, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PECK.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 21, Wm. S. Peck, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Z and People's Union Club, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Wm. Ashton, No. 37 Forsyth-st., at 1½ o'clock to-day, (Sunday.)

☞ Watertown, N. Y., papers please copy.

SQUIRES.—At Greenbrook, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, Louisa C., widow of the late Stephen Squires, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M., to Dunellen Station, where carriages will be in attendance.

WESSELLS.—On Friday, Oct. 22, Wessel Wessells, of Paramus, N. J., in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Paramus, his late residence, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

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Compiled by FIVE HUNDRED TEACHERS and CHOIR LEADERS throughout the United States, who have selected all the tunes which are and have been widely popular in America within the last fifty years, such as Anthems, Set Pieces and Hymn Tunes. It thus contains the CREAM OF AMERICAN SACRED MUSIC, and is termed the ENLARGED CARMINA SACRA.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AT THE WHOLESALE STORE,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,
NOW SELLING AT
RETAIL.
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 25,
I SHALL OPEN A
LARGE AND VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILK PLUSHES,
NOW SO DESIRABLE FOR SUITS AND
SACQUES FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN,

Embracing all the POPULAR COLORS, AND AT A PRICE THAT WILL PLACE THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

The above were MANUFACTURED TO MY ORDER, and I am thus able to present to the public a more complete ASSORTMENT than any other HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY.

ALSO,
LYONS SILK VELVETS FOR CLOAKS,
In all widths and qualities.
PLAID POPLINS, NEW DESIGNS.
PAISLEY AND WOOL SHAWLS,
All of which will be retailed
AT
CLOSE WHOLESALE PRICES,

Which affords a saving to the consumer of from 25 to 100 per cent., when compared with regular retail prices, as thousands can testify, who have patronized me during the past two weeks.

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NO. 501 BROADWAY AND NO. 56 MERCER-ST.

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Lyons Silk Velvets for Cloaks	$5 00,	worth $7 00
Lyons Silk Velvets for Cloaks	6 00,	worth 9 00
Lyons Silk Velvets for Cloaks	7 00,	worth 10 00
Lyons Silk Velvets for Cloaks	9 00,	worth 12 00
Lyons Silk Velvets for Cloaks	12 00,	worth 16 00
Lyons Silk Velvets for Cloaks	13 50,	worth 18 00

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
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Satin Dechines	at $1 00,	worth $1 25
French Merinoes	at 60,	worth 1 00
4-4 American Merinoes	at 30,	worth 60
All-wool Empress Cloths	at 50,	worth 1 00
Plaid Poplins, new designs	at 20,	worth 35
Plaid Poplins, new designs	at 35,	worth 50
Plaid Poplins, new designs	at 50,	worth 65
Plaid Poplins, new designs	at 75,	worth 1 00
Best American Delaines	at 15,	worth 20
Striped Alpacas	at 15,	worth 30

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10-4 Bleached Table Linens	1 50,	worth 2 00
5-8 Linen Napkins	1 00,	worth 1 25
5-8 Linen Napkins	1 25,	worth 1 75
5-8 Linen Napkins	1 50,	worth 2 25
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE IN LONDON.

The SUNDAY WORLD of Oct. 24 will contain the first of a series of sketches of
LONDON LIFE,
by one of its own reporters, who was sent to London last Summer for this purpose. These sketches will be continued in the Sunday edition of the WORLD, and will present a complete picture of every phase of LIFE IN THE BRITISH METROPOLIS, such as has never before been given to the public.

The first sketch will contain

"THE COGERS' HALL, SHOE-LANE."

"SAVAGE BARBARISM."

"THE LADY OF THE COUNTER."

"MEDIÆVAL SHOE-LANE."

"FARRINGDON MARKET—MISERY."

"A LITERARY 'COSTER.'"

"IN THE NEW CUT, LAMBETH."

"SIXPENNY GALLERY OF THE VIC."

"THE 'HECKIMENICAL COUNCIL.'"

"THE HONORABLE SOCIETY OF COGERS."

"THE COSTERMONGERS OF LONDON."

"THE DRAMA OF THE PERIOD."

"THE LONDON 'BOBBIES.'"

"GOSSIP AND PETIT VERRES."

"JOHN KNOX AND ST. PATRICK."

"WELSH RABBITS AND DEBATE."

The SUNDAY WORLD contains, in addition to ALL THE NEWS, its well-known specialties of "ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN," the far-famed "SOCIAL STUDIES," embracing the piquant stories of Domestic Life culled from the mails; EXTRACTS from FOREIGN PERIODICALS; MUSICAL and THEATRICAL SUMMARIES; LABOR ITEMS; pungent paragraphs, personal items, translations from the Current French Stories, &c., &c.

Delivered by carriers in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, and for sale by all Newsdealers at five cents a copy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 24. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½. At evening service seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., will preach.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. I. R. Murphy, D. D., of Salem, N. J., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.; the Sunday School will be addressed by Rev. Wm. McAllister at 2 o'clock P. M.; seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Edward Hopper, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. John Miles, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Assistant Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard, both at 3 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF ALBANY Bethel) will preach (D. V.) in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. Miles will also attend the Conference meeting at the Mission THIS EVENING. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the East (formerly Cannon-st.) Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Governeur sts.—Rev. Z. Grenell, the first Pastor of the Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the former members and the public generally are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. G. Lansing Taylor, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. T. I. Kendrick, the Pastor, will preach next SABBATH, 10½ o'clock; subject, *Deceitfulness*. 7½ P. M., subject, *Celibacy*. Sabbath School, 9 A. M., 2 P. M.; all are invited; seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (BEtween 2d and 3d avs.)—The Pastor, Rev. Horace Cooke, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. D. Mathews. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed and provided with seats.

HEAR REV. E. P. ROE'S NEW LECture, *History of the Secret Service at the Front*. Startling disclosures! Lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall on Washington-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Hoboken, under the auspices of Post No. 19, G. A. R., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn.—The first Sunday services in the new Church, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Schenck, will preach on both occasions. The Salutatory Sermon will be preached at the morning service.

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn.—The sale and rental of pews in the new Church, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Church will be opened for inspection, and consultation with the Pew Committee on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS previous, 26th and 27th inst., from 7½ to 9½ o'clock. Mr. Loretz will preside at the organ.

ABRAM WYCKOFF, JESSE C. SMITH, A. D. MATTHEWS, } Pew Committee.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. I. Loomis, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. T. Hillman. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 23, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*The True Idea of Prayer.* The public invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening—*The Weekly Day of Rest a Special Blessing to Business Men in Cities.*

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. Shedd will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. H. C. Alexander at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st., Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. First Sunday in the month, 7½ P. M. A few desirable pews to rent from the 1st of November.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Pastor.—Regular Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse for SUNDAY EVENING—*Is Protestantism a Failure?*

REV. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

HEAVEN—WHAT SWEDENBORG SAYS about it; a lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at the hall of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

SWEDENBORG AND METHODISM; or, Why from a Methodist I became a Swedenborgian; a lecture by Rev. E. R. Keyes, at Cooper Union, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. Fred. Evans, late of Hyde Park, Penn., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. Cole at 7½ P. M.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Northrop, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. Shackleford, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., and children's service at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near Macdougal, Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. T. BROWN, OF YORKVILLE, will preach in St. John's M. E. Church, West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. M. Burgar, of Coeymans, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. R. C. PUTNEY WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School, 2 P. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH REFORMATION ZION Church, Madison-av. corner 38th-st.—Rev. N. H. Chamberlain will read eight lectures on the *Reformation*, beginning SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Rev. Nelson Millard will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

REV. PROF. J. R. W. SLOAN, D. D., will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and Rev. S. Carlisle in the same place, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at the corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Edward Hopper, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M.; preaching in the Chapel at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—THE HERALD of the Coming One will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Opening of the Sixth Seal.* Rev. vi.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIversary services of this institution will take place in the chapel of the same, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Hospital.

REV. W. PAGE, PASTOR OF THE PRESbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM AT Lyric Hall, (Trenor's,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Eternal Gospel.*

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-av., M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. Evening Subject—*Heavenly Recognition.*

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Mass meeting of this Association at Terrace Garden, 58th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock. JOHN FOLEY, President.
B. F. McCahill, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C...	120	6	Metropolitan Bk.	139¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	115	10	Fourth Nat. Bk..	104
30,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	120⅞	200	West. U. T.......	38⅝
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65..	115	300	do.	38⅜
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...	117⅛	50	Pacific Mail.....	60⅛
			200	do.	60⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	117½	10	do.	61
31,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	117⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	21
14,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	107⅞	300	Am. M. U. Ex.	36
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C...	108⅛	10	Adams Ex.	55⅛
20,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	54⅛	400	Harlem R.	142⅛
2,000	do.	54⅝	200	Reading	96⅝
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	38	150	L. S. & M. S.	93⅛
26,000	do.	37⅛	1300	do.	93⅜
21,000	do..spec. tax	39	20	Panama R....b. c.	200
20,000	do.	38⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	71
21,000	Mo. State 6s...	87⅝	10	do.	71⅛
4,000	N.Y. St. B. L. R.	108	100	C. & N. W. Pf...s3	84
3,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds....	92⅛	200	do.	84⅛
			300	do.	84⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.....	87	100	Mil. & St. P.	69⅛
3,000	do.	89	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	82
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	82⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	65⅛
10,000	C. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds..	90⅛	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	85
			65	do.	85⅛
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95	12	do.	84⅛
			118	N. J. Cen.	100
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st East. D.	82⅛	15	do.	100⅛
			100	do...bet. call	99⅛
3,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv.	90	50	Jol. & Chi.	92⅛
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R..	24
1,000	Lake S. Div. B's	84⅛	200	Ohio & Miss	26⅞

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$25,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C...	120	$1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	119⅛
31,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	117⅛	3,500	do. ...new	117⅝
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	120⅞	25,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C...	108⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	93	100	Erie	31
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c..	51	100	do.	30⅞
5,000	N. C. St. 6s....	47	50	Hudson R.	172
5,000	do.	47⅛	200	Harlem	141
20,000	N. C. St. 6s, n., special tax...	38⅛	200	Reading...s30	96⅛
			2000	do....b60	97⅛
20,000	do.	38	700	do.	96⅛
1,000	do.	38⅜	30	C. C., Cin. & Ind.	77⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n., bet. call	54	700	Lake S. & M.S.	93⅛
			600	do.	93⅝
2,000	La. 6s	68	10	do.	93
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	64	500	Chi. & N. W.	70⅜
2,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	80⅛	100	do....b10	70⅞
			200	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	84
100	Phœnix Bank	109	30	do...bet. call	84⅛
200	West. U. T.	36⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	105⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co..	13	200	do.	105
100	Pacific Mail	58⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul..	69
500	do.	58⅛	800	T., W. & W.	65⅜
300	do.	58⅜	200	do.	66
100	do...s30	58	380	N. J. Cen. R.	99
20	do.	59⅛	25	P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd	85⅛
100	Adams Ex...s60	56⅛			
220	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	36	300	do.	85
100	N. Y. Cen.	187	100	Ohio & Miss.	26⅞
300	do...b15	187⅜	100	H. & St. Jos. R..	110⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$50,000	Am'n Gold	131⅛	100	Pacific Mail	60⅛
50,000	do.	131	100	do.	60
100	Cumberland	28	200	L. S. & M. So.	93⅛
200	Mariposa Pf.	16⅛	100	Ohio & Miss...s3	27
100	do...b3	16⅛	100	Chi. & N. W...b3	70⅜
100	Wells-Far. Ex.	20⅛	100	do.	70⅜
100	Adams Ex.	56⅛	100	Bos., H. & E.	17⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	12⅞	200	Canada Min. Co...	½
100	do.	13	200	do....c	½

SATURDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold were a fraction easier than at the close of business on Friday. The transactions were at 131@130⅞@131 ₱ cent. The weakness noticed on Friday in the Foreign Exchanges continued, and leading drawers 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent. for 60 days London, and 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. Short Sight. On Paris the rates are 5f. 18¾c.@5f. 17½c. for 60 days, and 5f. 15c. to the dollar for Short Sight. The Treasury Office received for the week $2,495,297 for Gold Customs; paid out $192,202 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Tuesday and Friday. The Banks lose on their Gold average of the week $999,369, and in Greenbacks $1,191,900. Their general line of Deposits falls off $2,844,017, and their Loans increase $857,099.

The Stock Exchange business to-day was light in amount and at lower figures on the Railways than on Friday, while the Public Funds were dull and steady, and the Southern State Bonds higher by ½@¾ ₱ cent. on new Tennessees. The Pacific Mail rise of Thursday and Friday broke down and the sales fell off to 58½@58⅜ ₱ cent. The general market left off as follows, as compared with Friday night, after a day's work quite consistent with the dull state of the weather. At the very close Rock Island Stock improved:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	121	120⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	117⅞	117¾
American Gold Coin	131¼	130⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¾	54
Old Tennessees	62	62
North Carolina Bonds, new	40	40
Old North Carolinas	47½	47½
New-York Central	188	187½
Reading Railway	96⅝	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	106⅛
Northwest Common	71	71¼
Northwest Preferred	84	84⅜
Pacific Mail Company	60⅝	59
St. Paul Preferred	82¾	81½
St. Paul Common	69¼	69¼
Hudson River	172½	172
Lake Shore	93½	93½
Erie	30½	30¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	27

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	119⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅞
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	120	5-20 coup., 1868	117⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅞	10-40 reg.	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	119⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅛	6s Currency	107⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	117⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	100	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	100	Missouri H.& St.J.iss.	86
Illinois coupon 6s, '77	101	Louisiana 6s	66
Illinois coupon 6s, '79	101	Louisiana 6s. Lev.bds.	64
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	98⅛	Connecticut 6s	98
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..	97	Alabama 8s	90
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	97	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	107⅛
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78..	100	N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	107⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61	N.Y. 7s, C'l Loan, '70..	99
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	54⅛	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '72..	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	50⅛	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73..	100
Virginia 6s, new bds..	53	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74..	100
Georgia 7s, new bds..	90	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75..	100
N. Carolina 6s	47	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77..	100
N. Carolina, new bds.	38	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78..	100
N. Carolina, spec. tax.	38⅛	N.Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74..	98
S. Carolina, new bds.	67		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. Est.	88	Tol. W. & W. c. c. S.F.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Great. West. 1st M., '88.	84
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	83	Great. West. 2d M., '93.	82
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	79	Galena & Chic. Ex.	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind, '88	77	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	99⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1 M. '69-'70.	97	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2 M.S.F. '85.	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M..	91⅛	N. J. Cent. 1st M.	98
Mich. So. N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	97	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo..	90	N. J. Cent. new bds..	96⅛
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. '70	115	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st M..	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	98
Alton & T.H. 2d M. prf.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92⅛
Alton & T.H. 2d M. inc.	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	100⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd..	92⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	85⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ex. B..	88⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Chic. & N. W. 1st M..	88⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87⅛
Con. 7 ₱ ct. Con.	90⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st M.	76⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Del., Lack. & W. 1st M.	96	Tol. Peoria & W. E.D.	82
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	88	Central Pacific Bds.	92

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	113
Manhattan	143	Market	124
Mechanics'	140⅛	Nassau	106
City	210	Continental	100
North River	95	St. Nicholas	114
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	111
National	114	Importers' & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	111
State of New-York	112⅛	Fourth National	104
Ocean	91⅛	Ninth National	113
Commerce	124⅛	Tenth National	75
American Exchange	116	Gold Exchange	10
Hanover	109	Bankers' & Bkers' As.	103⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$94,413,925 37
Gold receipts	621,302 70
Gold payments*	1,852,230 77
Gold balance	84,516,599 33
Currency receipts	1,622,386 95
Currency payments	699,880 27
Currency balance	5,465,372 04
General balance	91,766,638 61
Included in gold receipts—Customs	251,000

*$804,000 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 23, 1869:

Oct. 16. Steamship Alaska, Aspinwall—	
American silver	$31,700
American gold	24,000
Oct. 19. Steamship Silesia, Paris—	
Silver bars	22,962
Oct. 19. Steamship Silesia, Hamburg—	
Foreign silver	1,200
Oct. 20. Schooner Luisita, Para—	
American gold	1,000
Oct. 21. Steamship Deutschland, Bremen—	
Foreign silver	1,200
Oct. 21. Steamship Deutschland, Southampton—	
Gold bars	60,150
Oct. 21. Steamship Columbia, Havana—	
American silver	2,522
American gold	104
Oct. 22. Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	20,000
Oct. 22. Steamship Merrimack, Para—	
American gold	5,280
Total	$170,228

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 22, 1869, was $2,807,173.

The earnings of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$296,441 37	$307,736 01
From freight	195,092 88	237,238 58
From express	14,177 40	13,877 40
From extra baggage	162 80	250 67
From mails	7,837 50	7,837 44
From rents, &c.	4,879 63	8,096 00
Total	$518,591 58	$575,036 10
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintenance of way	$100,120 02	$142,847 80
Locomotive power	111,826 68	134,598 92
Train expenses	38,916 16	46,406 36
Station expenses	30,365 48	27,346 12
Office establishment	18,624 59	23,030 66
Taxes insurance	11,882 85	13,533 75
Damages & law expenses	5,750 36	4,962 91
Machine shop	1,049 36	6,722 76
Renewal fund	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total	$328,535 50	$409,449 28
Net earnings	$190,056 08	$165,586 82
From which deduct—		
Interest	$7,590 13	
Freight and baggage cars	3,850 00	
Postal cars	5,905 25	
Two engines	25,400 00	
Tax on profits	4,415 33	
Dividends and tax, including dividend payable in June, 1869	94,736 84—	141,807 55
Surplus this year		$23,779 27
Add surplus May 31, 1868		330,155 01
Under estimate of receipts May, 1868		10,322 10
Total		$364,256 38
Charged for deficiency in freight accounts erroneously made up from April 2, 1865, to April 30, 1869:		
Eastern Railroad	$5,379 61	
Boston and Maine Railroad	89,643 69—	95,023 30
Apparent surplus May 31, 1869		$269,233 08
Represented by the following:		
Property accounts		$48,722 41
Improvement of road		87,529 95
Balances due from connecting roads, &c.		14,486 26
Cash and cash items		5,085 71
Station agents		7,462 84
New shops and lands adjoining		199,810 24
Iron, fuel and stock on hand		48,228 17
Total		$411,325 58
Less notes payable	$78,762 46	
Dividends	47,283 47	
April bills	10,769 58—	136,815 51
Total		$274,510 07
Deduct am't to credit Renewal fund		7,688 49
Total		$266,821 58
Estimated increase of surplus in May		2,411 50
Total, as above		$269,233 08

Trial Balance, May 1, 1869.

Kennebec and Portland Railroad	$100,000 00
Property	3,311 80
Portsmouth Bridge	32,000 00
Railway	1,359,836 50
Improvements	87,529 95
United States	599 85
Payments on account	2,000 00
Grand Trunk Railway	3,332 50
W. H. Williams, Freight Department	7,462 84
Postmaster-General	1,420 75
Wharf at Portland	33,574 11
New works at Cape Elizabeth	199,810 24
Stock of materials	48,228 17
Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Company	20,000 00
Cash	3,085 71
Portsmouth, G. F. and Conn. R.R.	172 16
Income due	8,861 00
Total	$1,911,325 58
Capital	$1,500,000 00
Renewal fund	7,688 49
Eastern Railroad	165,542 82
Boston and Maine Railroad	101,278 66
Notes payable	78,762 46
Dividends due	7,809 77
Dividends, June, 1869	39,473 70
Bills payable	10,769 58
Total	$1,911,325 58

President—ICHABOD GOODWIN. Treasurer—E. Nott. Superintendent—Francis Chase.

The Albany *Argus* of Oct. 23 says:

The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 58 loads of lumber, 17 of wheat, 13 of corn, 9 of oats, 7 of oil, 5 of staves, 4 of barley, 3 of coal, 2 each of salt and mixed, and 1 each of flour, pig iron and hoops.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Oct. 22, 1869:

Corn—H. Shattuck, Buffalo; Eugenie, Buffalo; J. R. Weld, Buffalo; Manhattan, Buffalo; T. T. Cunningham, Buffalo; Delaware, Buffalo; Mary Powell, Buffalo; R. W. King, Buffalo; J. E. Gillespie, Buffalo; Carrie, Buffalo; Mark A. Nichols, Buffalo; Wm. S. Preston, Buffalo; J. A. White, Oswego.

Lumber—E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; T. Hennessy, Oswego; Moultor, Oswego; Garibaldi, Oswego; Charles O'Connor, Oswego; Fayetteville, Oswego; Craftsman, Oswego; W. O. Leland, Oswego; Amos Stacey, Oswego; F. R. Jones, Oswego; J. Rice, Oswego; B. Baker, Oswego; Ella E. Bigley, Oswego; H. Becker, Oswego; J. A. Card, Oswego; R. D. Lynn, Oswego; Union, Oswego; Autocrat, Oswego; G. K. Tupper, Oswego; Ben Doty, Oswego; Henry Wyker, Oswego; A. P. Burtch, Oswego; Davis Whitehead, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper No. 1, Oswego; M. Huntley, Oswego; Kitty Loomans, Oswego; Mark Everson, Oswego; Peter Vibbard, Oswego; Cayuga Chief, Oswego; Smith & Port, Oswego; U. S. Mail, Oswego; R. Paddock, Oswego; S. R. Frank, Oswego; George Barnard, Oswego; Cicero, Oswego; Wm. Hawks, Oswego; Michael Doran, Buffalo; J. S. Howe, Buffalo; Frank L. Marsden, Buffalo; Anna Van Sanford, Buffalo; Roser, Buffalo; Ellen M. Bruce, Buffalo; Dr. Wilson, Buffalo; Cora Wilson, Buffalo; Bill Morse, Buffalo; H. Williamson, Buffalo; F. W. Leonard, Buffalo; E. Delahunt, Buffalo; Gould U. Lewis, Buffalo; Cordelia, Buffalo; Urvilla, Buffalo; E. P. Selmser, Buffalo; D. C. Greenfield, J. W. Baker, Tonawanda; Stephen A. Douglas, Tonawanda; J. Field, Tonawanda; J. W. Bowley, Rome; Henrietta, Oswego.

Oil—Erie, Buffalo; Alexander, Buffalo; Blue Bird, Buffalo; S. Stephens, Buffalo; Ray Delano, Buffalo; W. O. Brown, Buffalo; Wm. T. Shear, Buffalo.

Coal—Nelson Cowan, Watkins; C. A. Donalds, Geneva; F. B. No. 7, Watkins.

Water Lime—W. R. Hopkins, Rome.

Mixed—D. J. Millard, Utica.

Oats—Belle, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; Nettie Curtis, Buffalo; John A. Wilcox, Buffalo; Osceola, Buffalo; John W. Booth, Buffalo; John Welch, Buffalo; Hale & Warr, Buffalo; Thomas Wilson, Buffalo.

Wheat—J. C. Skader, Buffalo; Susquehanna, Buffalo; L. A. Holmes, Buffalo; Carrie L. Casler, Buffalo; Addie, Oswego; Frank E. Bassett, Buffalo; L. R. Trowbridge, Buffalo; J. R. Wilgus, Buffalo; Maggie, Buffalo; Post Boy, Buffalo; S. S. Thorn, Buffalo; Geo. W. Pew, Buffalo; Carrie King, Buffalo; W. B. Austin, Oswego; W. D. Stewart, Oswego; J. D. Morgan, Penn Yan; Thos. Newlove, Buffalo.

Salt—J. A. Hart, Syracuse; J. H. Degraff, Syracuse.

Staves—Sarah King, Buffalo; Herman Van Buren, Buffalo; Eliza, Buffalo; R. R. Johnson, Buffalo; W. C. Jocus, Buffalo.

Barley—H. A. Brown, Oswego; O. C. French, Oswego; Henry Halsey, Oswego; Vicksburg, Oswego.

Flour—Franklin Lakey, Rochester.

Pig Iron—Hans Horwick, Buffalo.

Hoops—F. C. Brown, Buffalo.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the coal trade of the week:

"The market has been very active and rates have materially advanced, with an evident disposition on the part of the entire trade to buy largely and sell sparingly. Stove has been in much greater demand than any other size, and has led off on the list of prices, an increase of 75 cents to $1 ₱ ton being freely offered for it in New-York. On the 18th inst. the Pennsylvania Coal Company advanced their retail price of Stove to $8 50 and Chestnut to $8. Vessels are only in moderate supply and freights are firm.

Price of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond:

Schuylkill—		Shenandoah—	
Red Ash	$6 60@$6 80	Steamboat	$6 00
White Ash Lump	6 00	Broken	6 20
Steamboat	6 00	Egg	6 50
Broken	6 10	Stove	6 50
Egg	6 40	Chestnut	5 30
Stove	6 40		
Chestnut	5 15@5 20		

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 23:

Portland	$2 50	New-Haven	$2 05
Portsmouth	2 75	Stamford	1 95
Boston	2 50	Greenport	2 00
Fall River	2 10	New-York	$1 55@1 70
Harwich and dis	2 50	Williamsburg	1 50
Provincetown	2 75	Yonkers	1 60
East Greenwich	2 00	Baltimore	1 60
Newport	2 00	Washington	1 50
Providence	2 00	Alexandria	1 50
Bridgeport	1 95	Portsmouth	1 25
Norwich and tow	2 00		

The St. Louis *Republican* of Oct. 21 says:

"We learn that some days since, BARTH, VICKER & MEYER, merchants, doing business at Columbia, Boone County, having failed, placed their stock of goods in the hands of assignees for the benefit of their creditors. Besides their mercantile business, they dealt largely in grain, in consequence of which their farmer customers in Boone and Howard counties, it is said, will lose not less than $150,000 by the failure. A widow lady, a Mrs. BROWN, loses some $12,000, money loaned the firm. Their liabilities in Eastern cities are also said to be large, but the probable amount is not stated."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1869.
OBTAINED BY FRAUD.
$45,000 Brooklyn Assessment Bonds:
Nos. 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,457, 1,458, 1,460, 1,461, 1,462, 1,463, $5,000 each, dated June 15, 1869.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. KISSAM & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE.

The United States vs. John C. Layton.—This was a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, who is held for issuing and passing counterfeit money. The motion was based upon the alleged insufficiency of the warrant of commitment—that no crime was charged in it, and that no limit was set to the time for which the prisoner could be held by the Marshal. Also that the evidence given before the Commissioner was not sufficient to support the issuing of a warrant. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson, for the prosecution, claimed that the warrant was drawn in accordance with the United States statute, and that there was proof that the prisoner had counterfeit money in his possession when arrested, which was the essence of the crime charged. Decision reserved.

SPECIAL TAX ON LOTTERIES.

The United States vs. John Lindaner.—This defendant was put on trial under an indictment for carrying on the lottery business without paying the special tax, the penalty being a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the Court.

Robert H. Willis testified; I am a revenue officer; reside in this City; am employed by the Collector of the Seventh District; know defendant; have known him since Feb. 17, 1869; saw him then at No. 202 Chrystie-street, in a policy shop; I asked him if he was doing business, where the former proprietor was; he said he didn't know; I then asked him to sell me a policy; he said he would; so I called off four numbers, and he wrote them down; I called the numbers off from a printed paper, and he wrote them down on a blackboard.

Joseph Archibald testified: I am Deputy Collector of the Seventh District; have known the defendant since Feb. 20, 1869; at that time I went to the premises No. 202 Chrystie-street and bought a lottery ticket of the prisoner; I asked him who the owner was, and to whom the fixtures belonged; he said he was running the place and owned the fixtures; I then went away, obtained a warrant, returned and arrested him; he said it was rough to arrest him, as he was only a clerk, or something to that effect.

The Collector of the Seventh District testified that, at the time of the transactions in question, no tax as proprietor of a lottery had been paid by the prisoner.

The evidence for the defence was to the effect that the premises No. 202 Chrystie-street were hired by one Lewis Lindaer, and that the prisoner was hired by him as a clerk, receiving a salary and commissions on tickets sold.

The Court charged that if the jury believed the prisoner to be merely a clerk in his brother's employ, they should find him not guilty. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Jackson; for the defendant, Mr. Courtney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER—VESSELS CROSSING—WHISTLES.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company vs. The Ferry Boat America.—This was a libel by the owners of the steamer *Fairfield*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the *America*, which occurred on Dec. 13, 1867. The *Fairfield* was coming down the East River, and the *America*, which was crossing from New-York to Brooklyn, was heading up against an ebb tide. The *Fairfield* blew one whistle as the vessels approached, and put her wheel to port to pass between the *America* and the New-York shore. The *America* answered with one whistle, and also ported, and the two vessels came together nearly head and head.

Held by the Court—That neither the libel nor the evidence makes out a case within the thirteenth rule for the avoidance of collisions, for that rule does not apply unless the two vessels are meeting end on so as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply where the vessels if they keep on will pass clear of each other; and the evidence shows that when the *Fairfield* blew her single whistle she was heading on a course which would have carried her between the *America* and the Brooklyn shore, and there would have been no collision if both vessels had kept on their respective courses; that a vessel has no right to select a particular course for herself and prescribe to another a particular course without regard to the rules for preventing collisions; and the *Fairfield* could not by blowing one whistle impose upon the *America* the duty to port; that there was no fault in the navigation of the *America*, and that the collision took place through the fault of the *Fairfield* in porting and attempting to cross the *America's* bows when she had no right to do so.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for claimants, B. D. Silliman.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 22.

Before Judge Samuel Jones.

BREACH OF PROMISE—MOTION TO OPEN DEFAULT.

Catharine Gerken vs. John Platte.—This case was again before the Court on a motion to open the default taken by the plaintiff. The defence sought to be put in was the unchaste character of the plaintiff. This was answered by thirteen affidavits of persons who knew the plaintiff, among whom she has lived, and to whose knowledge she has always maintained a good character for chastity and decorum of conduct, and it was contended that therefore there could be no merit in the defence sought to be put in. The Court granted the motion to open the default on payment by the defendant of $43 50 costs within ten days, otherwise the motion to be denied with $10 costs.

J. H. Whitelegge for motion; Edward F. Brown opposing.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the week ending Oct. 23:

Maria Haggerty, Jeremiah B. Tappen, Lewis B. Reed and Mary Gibson.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of Julia Short, Sophia Paul, Thomas M. Shepard, John Harnischfeger, John Carley, John Loftus, Rachel Board, Mary Keane, Amelia A. Lineback, Lois Laudenschlager, Julia Wall, Amand J. Cornier, Simon Laug, Adele Pieck, Margaret K. Parish, Daniel Rumpf, Monell B. Spaulding.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were twenty-two small cases on the calendar in this Court, yesterday. All of the convicted persons were fined, there being no Penitentiary sentences imposed.

Michael Larkin and John Walsh, boys, were convicted of having entered the store of Joseph Soria, in Grand-street, and having damaged $25 worth of goods. They were remanded.

James McNeil, a shoemaker residing in Yonkers, was acquitted on the charge of having assaulted Eliza Healy, in Hester-street, the evidence showing she had made an attempt to force the defendant into a house of ill repute while he was passing through the street.

William E. Emmett, against whom a complaint for abandonment was made on the part of his wife, Julia, was instructed to give her $4 a week.

Elizabeth Lowrie was fined $50 for having assaulted Edward Miller with a stone at a saloon in Broome-street.

John Biller was fined $15 for having assaulted Charles Schultz.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday evening.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

George Hunold, Henry Karp, Dorinda Wiley, Mary Taggart, William C. Berry and Patrick Dullard, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons viz.: John McGrath, Rev. Patrick H. Greenleaf, Thomas Camp, Mary Fingle and Mary Garrey, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of James McNeil were granted to Alice McNeil, his mother; of James Doherty, Philip Doherty and Eliza Doherty, to Charles Baker; of Frank P. Murray, to Daniel Brown; of Christian H. Muller and Jacob Muller, to Annie Meyer, all of the City of Brooklyn.

The New Buildings of the Five Points House of Industry.

The inadequacy of the accommodations of the Five Points House of Industry has been long felt, and during last Summer it was determined to tear down the western portion of the building, take in all the spare ground that belonged to the institution, and erect, in place of the old building, a lofty and substantial structure that would afford the increased accommodations desired.

Work was commenced at once, and in two or three weeks the upper portion of the new building will be ready for occupancy. The ground floor of the building will contain a chapel, 70 feet in length by 45 in breadth, and offices for the Superintendent, Mr. HALLIDAY, and his assistants. The chapel will seat a congregation of 900 persons, thus affording accommodation for 500 visitors besides the 400 inmates of the house. It will be tastefully fitted up, though the precise style of decoration has not yet been decided on. The woodwork will probably be of oak, and the windows of stained glass. The spaces between the girders will be filled with tracery. Chairs will be used instead of pews or benches. The chapel will not be ready for use for five or six weeks, and it is probable that the dedicatory services will not be held until Christmas.

Above the chapel are two schoolrooms, divided into six classrooms, a sewing room, and a retiring room. The rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one large apartment when necessary.

The two floors above the schoolroom will be used as dormitories, and will also afford accommodation to the nurses and attendants.

On the upper floor is a play-room, 100 feet by 48, amply lighted and ventilated.

When the new building is completed the upper portion of the old building will be used for hospital purposes exclusively. It is thought that 500 inmates can be accommodated in the institution hereafter, 250 being the present number. The alterations and additions will cost about $40,000.

The cutting through of Worth-street to the Bowery has already had a good effect in enhancing the value of property in the Five Points and in inducing the erection of a better class of buildings. Many of the old rookeries, the scenes of many midnight brawls and murders, have been torn down, and light and air have been let in to a locality that stood much in need of them. Within the past twenty years a change has been slowly but surely creeping over this locality, and it is probable that within the next five years the present inhabitants will be entirely driven out by the encroachments of business.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The regimental inspections are now progressing in the First Division, and the result is an interesting one, in view of the fact that upon them depends the future fate of many an organization. So far the inspections have been satisfactory, though owing to the multiplicity of parades, a falling off in the attendance of the rank and file has been observable. The Second Regiment paraded 173 men; the Sixth, 347; the Fifth, 498; the Eighth, —; the Twelfth, 386; the Eighty-fourth, 355, and the First Regiment Artillery, 458.

At an election held in the Eighth Regiment on the 19th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Major Appleton were advanced a grade, both being candidates for the Colonelcy. As Major Appleton has not yet decided to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy no election for Major was had.

In consequence of General Bendix making his first appearance as Colonel of the Fifth Regiment at the recent inspection on Tuesday, and the sudden advent of daughters to two of the Second Brigade Staff, and the recurrence of Major Barry's birthday, the officers of the Second Brigade Staff gave a dinner to a numerous assemblage of guests on that day, at Henri's restaurant. The affair was a very pleasant one.

Colonel Rodney C. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment, in a recent order, earnestly requests every member whose term of service has expired, and who will parade with the regiment whenever the same should not be of detriment to his private interests, to enroll himself among the honorary active members.

A most remarkable state of affairs now exists in the Fifty-sixth Brooklyn Regiment, which will do the command great injury. It appears that First Lieutenant J. J. BOYLAN, of Company C, worked assiduously against the election of Colonel Chapman, the present commander, and he was subsequently retired from his position and another officer appointed in his stead. The company then pushed the matter by electing Mr. Boylan to the vacant Second Lieutenancy, whereupon the Colonel denied him a commission unless he qualified before a Regimental Board of Examination. Mr. Boylan refused to do so, and his company accordingly refused to parade for the annual inspection, their Captain joining in the issue, and surrendering his sword. If we understand the trouble correctly it would appear that Colonel Chapman has acted very unwisely and in a very arbitrary spirit, and we very much question his legal right for these proceedings. It is a critical question, considered in any sense, and the result will be an interesting one. The officers and men of Company C are to be placed under arrest and tried for breach of discipline.

Lieutenant-Colonel Itheer and Major Schultze of the First Regiment Cavalry have resigned.

It is understood that Brevet Major-General James Jourdan, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, will be elected Brigadier for the Fifth Brigade *vice* Crooke, resigned. The election takes place on the 8th prox.

A friend of Colonel Remmey considers the non-residence of that gentleman no bar to his being made Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade, and he scolds the TIMES for intimating as much last week. From the tone of our correspondent's letter it is evident that he believes our objection to Colonel Remmey to be a personal one. That such is not the fact, however, no one knows better than Colonel Remmey himself, as we have had frequent occasion to speak highly of him as an officer and gentleman. We could wish Colonel Remmey's friends all due success, but that he is a non-resident is a stubborn fact. In connection with this matter we have also received a communication from a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment, who writes as follows:

"In your Military Gossip your remark on what you suppose the disqualification of Colonel W. W. Remmey, suggests to me that a wise selection of competent and careful men for the command of the Fourth Brigade should include the name of Ex-Colonel Trafford, of the Seventy-first Light Infantry, when an election is gone into. I do not know that Colonel Trafford desires to return to military life, but as he quitted the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first solely in deference to the wish of members of his command, who thought some other Colonel would be able to manipulate the regiment into a new armory, and, as he always did his utmost to bring his command into high efficiency, has everybody's respect as a gentleman; and, having commanded the regiment in the field, and is of unquestioned education and experience as a military man, I would like to suggest his name for consideration, if you will allow it."

The above letter contains an interesting bit of private history, and we are sorry to see such a good regiment sacrifice an excellent officer in so foolish a manner. The consideration of the subject of a successor to General ASPINWALL may be premature after all, for it is rumored that the five brigades in the First Division are to be consolidated into three, in which case there will be no occasion for an election in the Fourth.

Now that Governor Hoffman has taken so decided a stand in favor of a parade ground for the National Guard within Central Park, we hope the officers of the First will keep up a constant fire in that direction, and, if possible, secure the passage of the necessary act by the next Legislature, in order that the Spring parades and drills may be had on the widespread turf in that delightful inclosure. Perseverance is all that is necessary in the premises.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of the Thirty-third United States Colored Troops, (First South Carolina Volunteers,) has called a meeting of the officers and soldiers of his old command to assemble at the Astor House at noon on the 10th of November, to form a Regimental Association.

The Seventh Regiment monument, to be erected in Central Park, is now on its way to this City from Philadelphia, and will be soon inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies. The figure is fully ten feet in height, cast in bronze, and represents a picket sentinel on his post.

Previous orders having been countermanded, the Fifty-fifth Regiment will parade in full uniform (white gloves) to-morrow evening, for annual inspection. Line will be formed on Second-street, right on First-avenue, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

Colonel Bunker, of the First Cavalry, returned last week from a protracted and interesting trip through the West.

The First Artillery are considering the feasibility of a regimental excursion to Pennsylvania next Spring. The programme projected embraces a review by Governor Geary, and a visit to Camp Curtin and Harrisburg, the entire trip to occupy four days.

Carl Swarz, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, was held to bail by Commissioner Shields, on Thursday, on the charge of having sold lager beer out of unstamped kegs.

The Twenty-third Regiment will assemble at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock, in full-dress uniform, for dress parade, the occasion being the annual promenade concert of the regiment.

Preparatory to the concert the regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Saturday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, in full-dress uniform. None but members of the regiment will be admitted.

At a meeting of Company C, First Regiment, held on the 19th inst., Messrs. Charles W. Terrette and John Sechtrecker were elected First and Second Lieutenants. In his address of acceptance, Lieutenant TERRETTE stated that although he had served seven years in the Seventh Regiment, he was proud of the organization in which he had become an officer, as the Regiment possessed the best war record of any National Guard organization, and the sociability of the officers and men far exceeded the Second Company Seventh Regiment, from which he graduated. The Lieutenant is probably the best judge of the "sociability" of the two commands, but we must correct his other statement. The First Regiment National Guard has no war record, as it only sprang into existence after the war. It is a veteran organization, formed wholly or in great part of men who have seen honorable service in the field, in nearly every New-York volunteer command, the individual services of the members having nothing to do with the regiment. If the command has a right to claim a share in the honors of the rank and file its "war record" would be a wonder for all time. The fling at the services rendered by the National Guard comes with a very bad grace from an ex-member of the Seventh, as great honor is due the militia for their frequent answers to the call of the General Government in time of emergency.

The Woman's Parliament.

A meeting of fifty or sixty ladies took place yesterday morning at PACKARD's Rooms, No. 937 Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Council, with affiliating branches in other cities, which will each send delegates at certain periods of the year to a Woman's Parliament to be held in this City. The preliminary steps having been taken, another meeting will take place next Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at the same place, to which all women are invited, on condition of paying $1 initiation fee. Mrs. CHARLES E. PIERCE, of Cambridge, Mass., was in the chair yesterday, and read a paper on the crowding of many scholars under one teacher, in order to save additional salaries. Sufficient time, she said, could not at present be given for individual explanations to children. Miss ELIZABETH PEABODY read a paper on Primary Education, and spoke of the necessity of teaching children at an earlier age than at present, without, however, fatiguing their minds. Mrs. CROLY urged the same wages for women as for men where the same work was performed. Mrs. DINSMORE suggested a hygienic and physiological education for children, with the formation of mission and district schools for the purpose. Mrs. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS spoke upon prison reforms, and Mrs. MARWEDEL and Mrs. BRONSON upon the feasibility of a horticultural school and farm for women which was to be established near Cambridge, and for which land had been donated. Mrs. BROCK, of Richmond, enlarged on the destitute condition of Southern women, and Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH read a paper on the management of children, in which she urged that more respect and consideration should be shown to them than at present.

THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

What it has Done Since its Establishment—The Law of Bankruptcy and its Provisions.

The Court of Bankruptcy is comparatively a novel institution in this country, and differences of opinion exist as to whether its establishment is ultimately productive of benefit or of injury to the world of business. That the intent and design of the law under which it was established were to relieve unfortunate but honest business men from the inconveniences under which they labor by reason of insolvency, while, at the same time, impartial justice should be done to the creditors of the insolvent, is an undoubted fact; but whether the practical operation of the statute eventuates in fully carrying out this purpose is matter in regard to which there are contrarieties of belief. The law under which operations with regard to bankruptcy are carried on was passed March 2, 1867, and went into operation June 1, 1867. It is entitled "An act for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and gives jurisdiction to the United States District Courts to take action in such cases as are therein provided for. The Southern District of New-York includes the City and County of New-York, and the Counties of Greene, Ulster, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess and Columbia. Since the passage of the law there have been presented to the Court for this district, as appears by the records in the Clerk's office, 2,556 cases of bankruptcy up to the 22d of this month, (October.) Of this number 2,269 were begun by the voluntary action of the insolvent seeking relief, leaving only 287 involuntary bankrupts. Of the number of cases on file, 1,647 have been discharged, the insolvents receiving all the benefits accruing from the act of Congress, leaving 909 cases still to be adjudicated. A very large proportion of the involuntary cases, in which discharges were finally granted, were settled by compromising with creditors, so that the actual litigation which, it would seem, must have been necessitated on viewing the whole number of insolvents, is reduced to a comparatively low figure.

The general voluntary clause in the original act expired in January, 1869; but a provision still exists in the bill enabling a person who is desirous of filing a petition to have the benefits of the act extended to him to do so, provided he can pay 50 per cent. of his liabilities, or if he can obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors, in number and value, to accept such compromise as he is able to pay. To the credit of our business men be it said, that the instances in which this consent has been refused are extremely rare—so infrequent, in fact, as to be unworthy of mention.

As had just been remarked, the United States District Courts are constituted Courts of Bankruptcy, and have jurisdiction over all cases and controversies arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the Bankruptcy act. Their power extends to the collection of all assets of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens on his assets; to the adjustment of priorities and conflicting interests; and to securing the rights of all parties and the due distribution of the assets among creditors. The Court can sit anywhere in the district.

In order to facilitate the transaction of business at least one Register in Bankruptcy is appointed in each Congressional district, who holds his office by virtue of his nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Registers adjudicate in cases where claims of creditors are undisputed; but if counter claims be set up by the insolvent, or any other occasion of controversy arises between him and the creditors, the case must go before the Court for examination and settlement. The Circuit Court, however, exercises appellate jurisdiction over the acts of the District Court, and appeals from the lower to the higher tribunal must be made within ten days after decision of the District Court has been rendered. Appointments or election of assignees are subject to the approval of the District Judge, but appeal from such approval may be had to the Circuit Court, subject to the same restrictions as obtain in relation to appeals for any other cause. Proceedings in voluntary bankruptcy are commenced by petition, attached to which must be a statement of all the liabilities, as well as assets, of the petitioner. Involuntary bankruptcy is where the party is forced into bankruptcy by his creditors after inability to meet his obligations has been shown; or where a party conceals property from his creditors, or removes, or is suspected of an intent to remove from the State, district, or territory in which he resides, with intent to defraud; or prefers any creditor or creditors in any assignment of property he may make after insolvency; or if he refuse or suspend payment of any debt or legal obligation for the term of fourteen days after the same shall have become due, which act shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy. The law also provides that no discharge from his debts shall be granted to any debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per cent. of the claims proved, or who shall fail to obtain from a majority of his creditors in number and value a consent to the granting of such discharge.

The most prominent case of involuntary bankruptcy that has transpired in this district since the law went into operation is that of the Gold Exchange Bank of this City, notice of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court on Oct. 1, 1869. The circumstances connected with the reported insolvency of this institution are of such recent date (arising out of the late gold excitement in Wall-street) that they need no recounting here. The matters in dispute were afterward settled, and the Bank has resumed its solvency.

EASY DIVORCES.

Another Divorce Without Publicity.

In the case of RICHARD G. DUFFY *vs.* ELIZABETH DUFFY, a motion was made yesterday to set aside a decree of divorce obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant according to HOUSE's patent. The affidavit of the defendant, ELIZABETH DUFFY, sets forth that on July 27 last she learned from her attorney, CHARLES S. SPENCER, to her utter astonishment, that a decree of divorce had been granted against her in January last by this Court; that she is informed by her said attorney that one MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, who does not say who he is or where he lives, on Dec. 30, 1868, made affidavit, now on file in the Court, that he (CUNNINGHAM) knew her, (the defendant,) and on the 9th of December last, at her residence, No. 495 Sixth-avenue, served her with a copy of the summons and complaint in an action for divorce. She further alleges (as also appears from the judgment record) that before the referee, on the 6th of January last, one GEORGE CLIFFORD swore that he knew both defendant and plaintiff; that about the 1st November, 1868, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, he saw the defendant going down Amity-street with a strange man; that he followed them, and saw them enter the house of assignation, No. 40 Amity-street, corner of Laurens; that he followed them into the parlor and heard them ask for a room; that the landlady then accompanied the defendant and her companion to a room up stairs, whither CLIFFORD soon followed, and entering an adjoining room, remained until they were leaving, when, in the hall, he again identified the defendant, and saw that there was a bed in the room which they had just vacated; the strange man "he never saw before or since."

Mrs. DUFFY specifically and flatly contradicts both the affidavit of CUNNINGHAM as to the service of the summons, and the testimony of CLIFFORD as to her being either in Amity-street, in the house of assignation, or elsewhere in company with a strange man at any time. She further swears that she never committed adultery with any man, nor did her husband ever charge her with committing adultery, nor did he ever express dissatisfaction with her on any ground other than charging her with drinking too much; that he, (the plaintiff,) on the contrary, during their married life, through his licentiousness, has become three times afflicted with a a loathsome disease, but that she has always forgiven him, and has always been and still is a true and faithful wife to him; that on Thanksgiving Day they had a quarrel, when he left the house and has never returned, except to remove some clothes and furniture.

Another affidavit sets forth that the St. Charles Hotel on Broadway, in which the witness CLIFFORD swore he resided, has been visited and it was there discovered that no such man lived there at the time he so swore, before or since.

Mrs. DUFFY further swears that she has been credibly informed that this GEORGE CLIFFORD is a common bar-room loafer, whose real name is MICHAEL J. REILLY or MICHAEL T. REILLY, who has no employment, and who has publicly boasted that he was the main witness in obtaining the divorce against her.

The sister of the defendant swears that the plaintiff, on being remonstrated with about his conduct, admitted that he had nothing against his wife except that she drank, and that he knew nothing about the divorce or the witnesses, except that he employed and paid HOUSE to obtain it for him.

It further appeared by the affidavits that the plaintiff is worth from $10,000 to $15,000, on which basis it is sought to fix the amount of alimony to be allowed the wife; and also, that this witness CUNNINGHAM, who swears to the service of the summons, is the same mythical individual who figured in the Nichols divorce case.

On application of counsel who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, the further hearing was adjourned over until Wednesday next.

Receipts of Taxes.

The Receiver of City and County Taxes reports the following receipts during the past week:

Oct. 18	$449,592 77
Oct. 19	652,142 45
Oct. 20	585,730 68
Oct. 21	606,108 94
Oct. 22	576,537 60
Oct. 23	500,000 00
Total	$3,370,112 44

Relief for Sufferers from the Flood.

Subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants of Basket Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y., who were great sufferers by the recent floods, will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, at M. C. LOWE & PUTMAN'S, No. 561 Broadway; at WM. G. LOUSK'S, No. 503 Broadway; at MARVIN G. MERCHANT'S law office, Nos. 7 and 9 Nassau-street; at the office of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.

The Harbor Police.

The harbor is not left unprotected in consequence of the sinking of the Police steamer *Metropolitan*, as the men attached to that unfortunate craft are quartered at the old Station House of the Fifth Precinct, No. 49 Leonard-street, and patrol the rivers and bay in small boats. The water Police is therefore as efficient as if the useless steamer had not gone down.

Health of the City.

The number of deaths during the past week ending Oct. 23, were 412; last week, 414; the marriages were 238; last week, 214; and the births, 264; last week, 324; exhibiting a decrease of 60.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CHURCH JOURNAL,
Now in the SEVENTEENTH YEAR of its existence, and possessing unrivaled facilities for giving THE VERY LATEST CHURCH NEWS, continues to be published EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York City.

*.*The proprietors have secured the services of the following gentlemen as CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITORIAL COLUMNS, viz.:
THE REV. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D.,
THE REV. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D.,
THE REV. WM. A. MATSON, D. D.,
THE HON. MURRAY HOFFMAN, LL. D.

The Rev. Dr. Seabury, Professor of Biblical Learning and the Interpretation of Scripture in the General Theological Seminary, is known throughout the Church as having been for many years the able editor of the New-York *Churchman*. In the numbers of the *Journal* for Oct. 13 and 20, Dr. Seabury has published two masterly papers on *Archdeacon Freeman's View of the Holy Eucharist.* * * * The Rev. Dr. Hall, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will be recognized as the author of *Hall's Notes on the Gospels*, and of *True Protestant Ritualism*, a volume in review of the work of the late Bishop Hopkins on that subject. * * * The Rev. Dr. Matson was for eleven years editor of the *Gospel Messenger*, which paper he conducted with great acceptance and success. * * * The Hon. Murray Hoffman is known as the most eminent ecclesiastical lawyer in the country. The legal questions arising from time to time in the Church will constitute his department in connection with the paper.

TERMS: For a single copy, $4 per annum; for six months, $2. To Clergymen, Candidates for Holy Orders and Religious Associations, the paper will be supplied for $3. To clubs of ten new mail subscribers the paper will be supplied for $30; and each copy will be separately addressed, if necessary, to different post offices. Any clergyman sending five new names and $15 will be entitled to receive a free copy for one year. All subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Canvassing agents wanted in all parts of the United States.

. Address all letters relating to the business of the paper, and all contributions to its columns, to Messrs. HOUGHTON & CO., Proprietors, Post Office Box No. 2,074, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY, J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, J. J. MARRIN, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE WINDMILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1869. }
THE EMPIRE WINDMILL MANUFACTURING Company of Syracuse, N. Y., hereby give public notice, that they are contesting in the United States Courts, the pretended claim of the Continental Windmill Company, of New-York, of infringement upon letters patent granted to A. P. Brown, in the manufacture of Windmills, and that they continue the manufacture and sale of Windmills, guaranteeing against all infringements.

Windmills of our manufacture can be obtained at our Agency Office Nos. 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York, (A. J. CORCORAN, Agent,) who will attend to erecting Mills, receive orders, and give all required information, or the same can be obtained by addressing this office direct.
H. W. VAN BUREN, President.
E. C. BANCROFT, Secretary and Treasurer.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

IRON WORKS.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.

Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 25 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av and 29th-st.
Every description of iron work for buildings.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ILLUSTRATED MAPS OF THE MORRISTOWN PROPERTY TO BE SOLD ON TUESDAY NEXT, ARE NOW READY AT THE OFFICE OF A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell at auction on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, on the premises, at Flushing, L. I., 42 of the most valuable and eligibly located lots ever offered. They are situated in the finest part of the town, surrounded by all the choicest improvements. Don't fail to attend. The sale will be peremptory and the terms easy.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DAY OF PROFIT AND PLEASURE CAN BE SECURED BY GOING TO MORRISTOWN, ON TUESDAY, WITH A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER.

The lots are so situated that they command one of the loveliest views in New-Jersey.

A free train will leave New-York at 10 A. M., and a fine collation will be served under a large tent.

A BLOCK OF GROUND, WITH EAST River water front, below Yorkville, for sale, in single lots or plots, on very easy terms. (Payments by installments if desired.) Good location and neighborhood, restricted against nuisances. The place has a fine mansion, bath and boat houses; 200 bearing grapevines, 200 dwarf trees, and about 100 other fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to THOMAS SCANLON, 60th-st., near 1st-av., New-York City.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown stone house, 25x60x100; built by days' work and replete with all the latest improvements. For price and full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BETWEEN 59TH and 86th sts., for sale at moderate prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT.—TWELVE LOTS in Green-Wood for sale; also, sixty lots near the Atlantic Docks for sale, very cheap, suitable for extensive furnaces and factories. Inquire at No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 7.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MORRISTOWN LOTS TO BE SOLD ON TUESDAY ARE ON THE BANKS OF THE CHARMING POCAHONTAS LAKE.

Secure an illustrated map and a free pass at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN—AT MOUNT VERNON, NEAR depot.—A nice, large house and eight lots, with stable, greenhouse, fruit, trees, &c., for sale at a sacrifice. Price $6,000; only $2,000 cash. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, TWO story and extension, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, hennery, &c., with twelve lots; only five minutes from Glendale Depot, on South Side Railroad; terms easy. Apply at office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A small house in Brooklyn, in a good location, a first-class modern house in Elizabeth, N. J.; large garden filled with fruit; near the depot. Address OWNER No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BRICK CLAY LANDS ON NAVIGABLE water, near New-York City, for sale or to lease; would exchange for City property. Address Box No. 3,429 New-York Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 684 LEXINGTON-AV., A handsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts.; is in complete order, and has all the modern improvements; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT LOW, IMMEDIATE POSsession, a three-story high stoop brown stone house, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order, in 78th-st., near 4th-av.; the neighborhood is built up with first-class houses. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A THREE-story high-stoop house in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., to a private family only. Apply at the office of the Rubber Clothing Company, No. 347 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NOS. 106 AND 108 83D-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs.; high ground; new and neat; rent $1,500. Address or apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, THE HANDsome four-story high-stoop house in perfect order, No. 158 West 45th-st. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BASEMENT AND KITCHEN, WITH twelve rooms up stairs, to rent for eighteen months at No. 15 West 20th-st.; house, 28x70 feet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A FINE SUITE OF SPLENDID OFfices on Broadway, between Maiden-lane and John-st., on second story, front room; 43x26; first-class building; admirably suited for life or fire insurance, jewelry or similar business; rented separately, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—THE NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st, corner of Mulberry-st.; size 50x75. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE floors, 50x60 feet each, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HALF OF A PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 42d-st. and 5th-av. Any gentleman desiring to let half of his stable can procure an acceptable tenant by addressing STABLE, Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper to an elderly gentleman; is a plain cook; understands milk, butter, bread; in sickness not an unkind nurse; would make home comfortable; if permitted to keep a little boy with her she will be happy to take less wages; has first-class reference. Call at No. 78 Avenue D.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTable woman; the washing of ladies, or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; can give the best of City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 116 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WITH FIRST-class references, desires a situation as clerk in a law office. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent book-keeper and accountant, speaking English and German. Address T. W. HESS, No. 25 Erie-st., Jersey City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 8 Newark-av., Jersey City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—The fixtures and lease of store No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for sale; business established and doing a good trade. Inquire on premises, or of BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FACT—NO IMPOSITION.—$100,000 REWARD for any one who can equal the greatest European business and medical clairvoyant and astrologist that ever existed in this country; she consults you on all events through life; name, likeness, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated. No. 220 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $9,186,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $203,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 765, 792, 799, 800, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 49, 52, 62 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board. CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THIS Company due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office, less interest at seven per cent. for the unexpired time.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office No. 19 William-st.

A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS AND VELVETS

FROM AUCTION.

BLACK GROS GRAIN

AT $1 50 TO $1 75.

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN

AT $2 TO $2 25.

VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY

AT $2 50 TO $3 25.

ALSO,

PARIS COLORED SILKS,

AT $1 50 TO $2.

FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

BLACK SILK VELVET

FOR

CLOAKS AND SUITS,

AT $5 AND UPWARD.

ALSO,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

CLOTHS, MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS.

It is well known among merchants that DURING THE PAST WEEK GOODS HAVE BEEN SOLD AT AUCTION AT A MUCH GREATER SACRIFICE THAN AT ANY TIME WITHIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS. We have bought largely at these sales, and shall offer on MONDAY very desirable

DRESS GOODS AT 20 TO 30 CENTS.

ALL WOOL SERGE,

27 INCHES WIDE, AT 35 CENTS.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS

AT 37 1-2 TO 62 1-2,

AND

SILK AND WOOL VELOURS

75 CENTS TO $1,

The regular retail price of which WAS NEVER LESS THAN $1 25 and $1 50.

ALSO

SILK AND WOOL ROLL POPLINS

FROM $1 TO $1 50.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and get samples of these goods, and, upon comparison with other houses, will find our representations correct.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker-st.

N. B.—Suits and Dresses made to order in the most desirable styles and at very moderate prices.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL ADD TO THEIR SILK STOCK

ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,

THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF RICH GOODS BY STEAMERS "JAVA" AND "HOLSATIA."

ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

24-INCH AMERICAN BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $1 75.

BLACK SIKS AT $1 50 AND UPWARD.

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1 75 to $10.

RICH COLORED SATINS, $3 to $10.

BLACK SATINS, $3 to $10.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORED DRESS SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AT $2 AND UPWARD.

FANCY SILKS, AT $1 25 AND UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. ARE FULLY DETERMINED TO KEEP UP THE REPUTATION OF THEIR PREDECESSORS FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,

WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR VARIOUS

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

FROM THE RECENT IMMENSE AUCTION SALES OF LUPIN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES, AT

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27,

A RICH AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURS,

CONSISTING OF

RUSSIAN SABLES,

ERMINE SETS,

MINK SETS,

SEAL AND GREBE SETS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

RICH BLACK GRO FAILLE SILKS FOR WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES

AT

$2, reduced from $2 75, A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

PONSON'S PLACK DRAP DE FRANCE SILK at $2 75 and $3, worth $3 50 and $4.

We beg to announce that we have made a great REDUCTION in our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, consisting of FRENCH SILK POPLINS, SILK VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FANCIES, &c., &c., &c.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,

Successor to M. Gregg,

No. 19 5th-av.,

is now ready to show her customers an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND WALKING SUITS IN LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS.

Especial attention to

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WET MUSLINS! A RUSH!

The people coming from fifty miles around.

AN IMMENSE TRADE, BUT A GREAT SLAUGHTER.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED IN TEN YEARS.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY,

50,000 YARDS YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS FOR 12½c. A YARD.

Also 25,000 yards WET MUSLINS, 10c., WORTH 15c.

These 12½c. muslins are bleached and splendid quality, and are soiled only on one edge. We WARRANT them to wear equal to the celebrated Wamsutta muslins, and to be worth 20c. a yard. Therefore save 8c. a yard in muslins.

ALSO FROM PANIC AUCTION SALES,

50,000 yards splendid DELAINES, 12½c. a yard, worth 25c.

25,000 yards BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 10c.

Heavy WHITE BLANKETS, $3 a pair.

50 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, $12, worth $20.

5,000 WET TOWELS, yard long, 12½c., worth 25c.

SPLENDID WATER-PROOF, $1 a yard.

500 SHAWLS, $2 40, worth $4 50.

BEAUTIFUL yard-wide DRESS GOODS, 37½c.

ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SHAWLS,

CASSIMERES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c., AT PANIC PRICES.

BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, HOBOKEN and JERSEY CITY buyers can save NEARLY one-half by buying of us.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,

HANDSOME STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, $1 AND $1 25 PER YARD,

RECENTLY SOLD AT $1 50 AND $1 75.

EXTRA WIDE AND VERY HEAVY DO., $2 PER YARD, VALUE $3.

OTHER QUALITIES EQUALLY REDUCED.

BLACK SILKS, OF ALL THE BEST MAKES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AND THEY ARE

RECEIVING BY EACH AND EVERY STEAMER ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

(Late Mathilde & Co.,)

No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st., near Broadway,) Will open her latest importation of Paris millinery for the Winter season on THURSDAY, 28th inst. No cards.

TOYS—RETAIL AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st. A fine assortment of Toys.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

OFFER

A FRESH IMPORTATION

OF

PARIS EMBROIDERED JACKETS,

PARIS CLOAKS,

PARIS SUITS,

Comprising the latest NOVELTIES of the season.

ALSO,

SEAL SKIN AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,

MUFFS, BOAS, &c., &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

FUR ROBES AND LAP RUGS,

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,

PAISLEY BROCHE SHAWLS,

STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

VELVETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a fine line of

LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLUSHES,

COLORED AND BLACK VELVETEENS,

BLACK AND COLORED RIBBON VELVETS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of dressmakers, milliners, and fancy-box manufacturers is called to the above.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, OCT 25,

REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, FROM $40 TO $80.

CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS, FROM $22 TO $40.

VELVET CLOAKS AND

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.

OUR FRENCH SAMPLES IN CLOTH CLOAKS

WILL BE SOLD MUCH LESS THAN

COST OF IMPORTATION.

BLACK VELVET AND PLUSH SUITS,

SILK AND SERGE SUITS,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER

AT SHORT NOTICE.

BRIDAL OUTFITS,

INFANTS' WARDROBES,

CHILDREN'S DRESSES,

WALKING COATS AND SUITS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

CLOAKINGS, PLUSHES AND VELVETS

BY THE YARD, AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW GOODS

MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY

AT MACY'S.

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF

RIBBONS

ARE MAGNIFICENT

IN QUALITY,

AND THE SHADES

ARE CHARMING.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

NECKTIES AND BOWS,

STRAW GOODS,

FALL HATS,

SILKS AND SATINS,

WHITE GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS,

THEATRICAL GOODS,

BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,

CORSETS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

SMALL WARES,

PERFUMERY,

SOAPS,

TRIMMINGS,

BUTTONS AND FRINGES,

COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

CARVED GOODS,

PLATED WARE,

BEST QUALITY,

DOLLS,

DOLL GOODS,

BASKETS,

KID GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR,

BIRD CAGES,

&c., &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY—MACY

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

Poplin Suits to $10; value, $14.

Poplin Suits to $16; value, $20.

Poplin Suits to $18; value, $22.

Poplin Suits to $20; value, $25.

Poplin Suits to $25; value, $30.

Children's Plaid Delaine and Poplin Suits at equally reduced prices.

Ladies' Printed Delaine Morning Robes, $12 and upward.

Poplin and Cashmere Robes equally cheap.

Also,

A GREAT REDUCTION IN VELVET, CLOTH AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL,

with

Ladies' Chemises, Shirts and Drawers, $1 each and upward.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING LARGE LINES OF BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also,

WAMSUTTA PRINTS, 9 CENTS PER YARD.

GARNER & CO.'S PRINTS, LATEST STYLE, SIDE BANDS, 11 CENTS PER YARD.

BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PACKAGE PRICE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH ST.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

J. R. TERRY,

No. 19 Union-square.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,

an immense variety of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 20c. PER YARD UPWARD,

and will largely reduce the prices of

ALL THEIR PRESENT STOCKS OF

RICH PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, SATIN CLOTH, SILK AND WOOL REPS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT moderate prices. Ladies can also have their shawls done up in elegant manteau form, different in style from those introduced by me last year. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

FURS.—A FINE, FRESH STOCK OF ALL sorts of furs selling cheap; no humbug; repairing carefully done, at No. 236 Bleecker-st., Phillips' old stand.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,

BEDROOM,

LIBRARY AND

DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

CARPETS.

DAMAGED CARPETS!!!

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Two hundred pieces of English tapestry and body Brussels, (John Crossley's & Sons' make,) slightly damaged by salt water on the voyage of importation, regardless of cost, at the large wholesale and retail wareroom, Nos. 512 and 514 8th-av., 267, 269, 271 35th-st., adjoining. D. KELLY, Successor to H. O Farrell.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher in French, German, all the English branches, rudiments of Spanish, piano and drawing, desires a few more engagements, either for private lessons or as visiting governess; can give best of references. Address H. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF WILLIAMS COLlege, a thorough mathematician, desires a situation as teacher. Address R. P. B., Box No. 1,022 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEARean reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs, DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21, Circulars at the above address.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INstitute for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 24d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R Willis, Ph. D.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November. WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 28th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2. A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to shockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

This pure

BRANDY

is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.

S. BRANNAN & CO., Sole Agents, No. 66 Broad-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.

CONTINUED NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

MONDAY, Oct. 25, (4th time,) AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, (2d time,) THE HEIR AT LAW.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, (14th time,) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, (4th time,) CASTE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29, (3d time,) THE HEIR AT LAW.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, (5th time,) AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

A NEW COMEDY, by the author of CASTE, is in course of preparation.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of

MR. LESTER WALLACK,

who will appear during his engagement in

TWO ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,

in addition to several of his well-known and favorite impersonations.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

SEASON OF 1869–1870.

Mr. Maretzek has the honor to announce that the First Series of Representations of the Regular Season of Italian Opera will commence on or about

NOV. 1, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Subscriptions for the First Series will be for

TWENTY NIGHTS.

The Regular Opera Nights will be

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOX BOOK FOR SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—PATTI'S FAREWELL.

LAST GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock, prior to her positive departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, assisted by RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN, HERRMANNS, G. W. COLBY, with MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA. Seats now at Brooklyn Academy, also No. 114 Broadway.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

Annual course of lectures at Steinway Hall.

THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME,

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

OUR NEW CLERGYMAN,

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

WHIFFIN vs. SNIFFIN. (BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.)

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

Reserved seats at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, 62 Liberty-st., and at all regular theatre ticket offices. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TRENOR'S FIRST SOIREE DANSANTE—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.—Former patrons and families of respectability can obtain season tickets from Mr. Trenor, at his Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av. Mr. Trenor's classes for dancing are now open; general classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; ladies and children at 4 P. M.; young gentlemen at 7½ P. M.

OPEN AND FREE EVERY DAY—THE Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway.—Examinations with written charts when desired. See new book, "How to Read Character," $1 25; also, "New Physiognomy," 1,000 illustrations, $5; the Phrenological Journal, $3 a year, S. R. WELLS, Editor.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of the French Benevolent Society for the election of the officers for the ensuing year, will take place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner, 14th-st. and 5th-av. C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANISTS' ACADEMY,

CONDUCTED BY

MR. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,

Pupil of Bulow, (formerly of the Conservatory of Music of Messrs. Mason & Thomas,) will open Oct. 21, at No. 116 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

For terms and mode of teaching, see circular, to be applied for at the above residence.

SIGNOR CARLO BOSONI, PUPIL OF Meyerbeer, Mercadante, Pacini, Sechter and Nicolai, of Vienna, for eight years conductor of the orchestra of the Theatre la Fenice di Venice, at the Opera Houses of Turin, Berlin, and the Italian Opera in Paris, (during the engagement of Adelina Patti in 1864–65,) and also in South America, being now resident of New-York, offers his services as conductor of operas, concerts, or oratorios, or as church organist; also as teacher of harmony and counterpoint piano and vocal music. Lessons will be given at conservatories, at the pupils' residences, or at the teacher's music rooms. His tuition and experience will be found especially valuable to those who wish to enter on a musical or theatrical career.

Applications in regard to instruction should be made of Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites, at the College of Music, No. 28 East 14th-st., between 3 and 4 P. M., or at Signor Bosoni's residence, No. 764 Broadway, Hotel Curet, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Signor Bosoni hereby informs his numerous pupils from Cuba that he has taken up his residence in New-York. They may therefore continue their studies of counterpoint, piano and vocal music, as at the conservatory under his direction in Havana.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS, PARTICULARly those playing reed, brass or base instruments, desirous of joining an organization for practice and improvement, will please address M. E. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIanos, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS to inform his friends and the public at large that he will resume his lessons in the art of Singing. For particulars apply at his new residence No. 75 Lexington-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA,	3,015 tons	Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,465 tons	Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)..$80.

STEERAGE.........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE............Oct. 28

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE............Nov. 11

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain G. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.......CLAPP....Saturday, Oct. 30

CORTES.............NELSON....Saturday, Nov. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEO. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Nov. 4.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK

of the engagement of

MISS BATEMAN,

who will appear for the first time in this country on THIS, and every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as

MARY WARNER,

in the domestic drama of that name, and written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR.

Supported by

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,

also Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS,

and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,

ENOCH ARDEN,

with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate those residing in the suburbs and adjacent cities the box sheet for MARY WARNER will be opened

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

A WEEK WITH SHAKESPEARE and CIBBER.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, for the 13th time,

TWELFTH NIGHT.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, for the last time,

AS YOU LIKE IT.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,

for the first time in 11 years,

Colley Cibber's brilliant old Comedy,

entitled

SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT.

To be given, after careful rehearsals, with Rich and New Scenery, Costumes and Mountings, and cast with Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Miss AGNES ETHEL, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss MARIE LONGMORE, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND and Mr. JAMES LEWIS in the principal parts.

Box sheet now open.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

WITH NEW FACES,

NEW DECORATIONS,

NEW SONGS,

NEW DANCES,

NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, FRENCH, German and Italian languages, in classes, $10 per quarter, at the National Conservatory of Music, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*A Reformer of the Fifteenth Century.* Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by MARCOTTE, ROUX and HERTER, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, &c., CURTAINS, BEDDING, LINEN, FRENCH-PLATE MANTLE AND PIER MIRRORS, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 East 17th-st., a very valuable assortment of furniture made to order by the above artists. Also several costly pictures, marble statuary, &c., ormolu mounted parlor suites, fauteuils, large mirrors, mantel and pier, frames lined with velvet, secretaries, rich window curtains, lambrekins, lace do., gas chandeliers, superb library and centre tables, black walnut and ebony, made by Marcotte; Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, mantel clocks and ornaments, black walnut hall stand, &c.; bedrooms in black walnut and rosewood, couches, lounges, fancy chairs, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bed linen, napkins, plated ware, porcelain and glass ware, ornaments, &c., &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

All the above is first-class and made to order for the present owner regardless of cost, and will be sold positively without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, parlor organ by Hamlin & Mason, rosewood pianoforte by Decker & Brother, elegant velvet, Wilton and other carpets, rich bronzes, ormolu and marble clocks, and over 200 very superior engravings and oil paintings, large library of choice works, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 131 Thompson-st., near Prince, a very large amount of first-class household furniture, in rosewood and solid black walnut, for parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement, three or four furnaces and heaters, 200 engravings and paintings, with any quantity of good beds, mattresses, full suites of rosewood, &c., &c.

Catalogues with particulars early Monday morning.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.—Furniture of the large house, No. 2 Bond-st.

OCT. 28.—Rich furniture at No. 32 East 14th-st.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of the private library of A. I. Cotheal, Esq.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, and following evenings at 7 o'clock, sale of a large collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA, including many of much rarity. Among them, some relating to the Isthmus of Darien, a choice collection of Washingtonians, local histories, rare pamphlets, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MARCOTTE AND OTHERS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a general assortment of fine household furniture, considerable portion of which is entirely new. Particulars hereafter.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27 inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place,

70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during the month of November, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,

will leave (alternate days) DAILY

from Pier No. 30 North River,

foot of Chambers-st.,

AT FOUR P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a

SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,

CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,

Narragansett Steamship Company

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 20...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21......3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21,... 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 23......9:00 A. M.	Friday, 22......... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26.......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 25........ 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26......11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28.....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27..12:00 M.
Saturday, 30......2.30 P. M.	Friday, 29.........12:00 M.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........................Proprietor

THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS,

CROWDED HOUSES,

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

EDMUND FALCONER

in his new successful Irish Military Drama,

CHARLES O'MALLEY,

CHARLES O'MALLEY,

CHARLES O'MALLEY,

Founded on Lever's Popular Romances,

THE IRISH DRAGOON,

THE IRISH DRAGOON,

THE IRISH DRAGOON.

MICKEY FREE............EDMUND FALCONER

THE ENTIRE COMPANY IN THE CAST,

With

150 AUXILIARIES,

Composing

INFANTRY,

ARTILLERY,

And troop of

MOUNTED DRAGOONS,

With their splendid

BRASS BAND.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHTS, THE LAST NIGHTS.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,

WITH ALL ITS ATTRACTIONS,

MUST BE WITHDRAWN FOR

THE NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

LAST MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Boucicault's last new drama of FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN. Everything new. Pantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

First week in America of

THE CUBAN BROTHERS,

ESPINOSA AND RODRIGUES,

from the Circo de Albizu, Havana, who will appear in their

NOVEL SENSATIONAL ACT,

LE ESCALERA AEREA.

THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE

IN BRILLIANT AND VARIED

SCENES OF EQUESTRIANISM

and extraordinary exhibitions of

GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.

Admission 50 cents. Children under ten years 25 cents. To reserved seats 75 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,

On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.

THE MACHINERY IN MOTION

is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 62d-st.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14TH-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second year. Just open. The best and prompt method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music. The College is open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS WITH MUSIC—Fifteenth Season.—No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor. Classes and private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, lads and misses. For invalids the exercise will be adapted to the requirements. Instruction given also to private classes in schools and at residences. Address for circulars, Professor HENRY GEBHARD.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1869,

GRAND STEEPLE CHASE.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES, $25 each; $1,000 added—about two and a half miles

FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES, $25 each; $600 added—one mile and three-quarters.

SELLING SWEEPSTAKES, $15 each; $300 added—one mile and an eighth.

MILE HEATS, PURSE $500.

ENTRANCE FREE.

First race promptly at 1 o'clock.

Extra trains as usual.

Prices of admission as usual.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 336 West 29th-st.

G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—All fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM,

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23d-st.,) has a suite of five connecting rooms—parlor, dining room and three bedrooms—to rent, with private table.

NO. 56 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs, brown-stone house.—An American lady, having resided many years in Paris, and accustomed to a good table, has elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, for families, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, with private breakfast if desired; French spoken; good references given and required. By permission refers to Mr. Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st., and Wm. H. Newman, Esq., No. 119 Pearl-st.

EAST 25TH-ST.—A FINE, LARGE SECond-story front room, well-furnished, with grate, hot and cold water; modern house; near 4th-av.; will be let to one or two gentlemen for $50 per month; board will be furnished if wanted. Address E., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with unexceptionable board, consisting of six rooms handsomely furnished; best of references given and required. Private stable to rent on premises.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.; pleasant front room on the second floor; well furnished with closets, hot and cold water, &c.; to let with board. Address W. S. F., No. 30 Warren-st.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms to let with first-class board; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO CONnecting bedrooms, also other rooms, with first-class board, in brown-stone house No. 235 West 38th-st., one block from Broadway.

BOARD WANTED UP TOWN IN A private family for a gentleman, wife, two children (girls aged 5 and 9 years) and nurse. Address Box No. 841 New-York Post Office.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

NO. 22 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Fine rooms en suite or otherwise, with superior table and attendance, at moderate rates to first-class parties.

SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, board if desired, in first-class house No. 168 West 34th-st.; family private; terms low.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY LIVing in their own house, desire to let one or two elegantly-furnished apartments. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front rooms, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home and good home fare can be obtained.

AT NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent board for families or single gentlemen; references.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms for the Winter, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—To let, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, with or without board.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, furnished with excellent table, can be had for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place; bed and sitting room on second floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a back parlor, with first-class board, can now be secured at 20 West 33d-st.; private table if desired.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOM TO let with board, to one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 99 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and son. Address, stating terms and location, T. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. K. Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Arizona—$29,700 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall Oct. 16, reached this port yesterday, with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

F. Probst & Co.	$12,300	S. L. Isaac & Asch..	$2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co..	5,400	Order	10,000
Total			$29,700

Southern Countries—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Valparaiso, Bolivia and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Panama*, GRIERSON, Commander, arrived from South American ports on the 4th inst. Dates per *Panama* are as follows: Valparaiso, Sept. 17; Coquimbo, Sept. 18; Caldera, Sept. 19; Cobija and Iquique, Sept. 21; Arica, Sept. 22; Islay and Mollendo, Sept. 23; Callao, Sept. 28; Payto, Sept. 30.

VALPARAISO.

The mission to determine the boundary question between Colombia and Ecuador has been assigned to Señor ANTONIO FLORES, Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the South American Republics, who has recently arrived in Chili, together with Don TEODORO VALENZUELA, Colombian Minister in Peru—the Chilian Government acting as arbitrator in the question.

Nothing of importance had taken place in Congress. On the 10th the Archbishop of Santiago, with his suffragan Bishops, reached Valparaiso by special train, on his way to Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council, and was received at the railway station with musical honors. A public demonstration was made, on the eve of his departure from Santiago, by his friends.

The exclusive privilege demanded by Messrs. CLARK & Co. for the construction of a telegraph from from Santiago to Buenos Ayres, which had been submitted to a Commission appointed by the Government, reported as bases for the acceptance of the contract: That Messrs. CLARK & Co. be paid $9,000 annually by the Chilian Government for nine years after the completion of the line; second, that all tools, &c., not exceeding in value $50,000, are to be free of import duty; third, that the Company transmit free of charge all official communications, and, at the expiration of the time named, sell at a valuation all lines which may be in existence; fourth, that the Company will be amenable to Chilian courts of justice; fifth, this last article provides for the commencement of the work within twelve months.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 45¾d. to 46d.; 90 days, 46d. to 46¼d.; Paris, 60 days, 4f. 77½c.@4f. 80c.: 90 days, 4f. 80c.@4f. 82½c.

BOLIVIA.

The President still continues visiting the Central Department of the Republic. The people, in view of the benefits achieved through the administrative and economical measures recently adopted by the Government, are being led to increased confidence in it.

An interesting correspondence is at present being carried on through the newspapers between the Bishop of LA PAZ and Dr. JOSE V. SARAVIA, a priest. It appears that the latter became a member of a Masonic lodge, and subsequently wrote letters to Lima, inquiring if the Bishop, during his residence in that city, had not also been made a Mason. By some means or the other these facts came to the knowledge of the Bishop, and he immediately published an "act," excommunicating the newly-made brother, and anathematizing in very severe terms everything connected with Masonry. The last step taken by the Bishop was to send soldiers to arrest the offending priest, and to order his imprisonment "until he should abjure Masonry, and fulfill the penance imposed on him."

PERU.

Extensive preparations for the National Exhibition, to take place in Lima next year, are being made. The site for the building has been selected, and Commissioners appointed for the reception and arrangement of the objects coming from the different departments.

The Government had given permission to several merchants of Callao to remove their goods out of bond, and send them to Lima, as a precautionary measure against the expected destruction of the coast towns. Tenders have been invited by the Government, to be sent in within thirty days, for the construction of an aqueduct which will supply Payta with water. This work is to be 34,000 metres long, with a diameter of thirty-five metres. Proposals have also been sought for the construction of a line from Arequipa to Puno, 235 miles. Its cost has been estimated at $30,500,000. The time for sending in tenders is limited to forty days.

Earthquake shocks in the southern portion of the Republic continue to be felt, and almost exclusively so in the territory comprised between 15° and 20° south latitude. The small town of Chachas, in the Department of Arequipa, was entirely destroyed on the 29th ultimo. The shock which destroyed this town, as reported by the Governor of the city, is said to have lasted about one minute and a half; it was much stronger than that of the 13th August last.

Don CIPRIANO C. ZEGARRA died on the 19th. He at one time visited the United States as a diplomatic agent from Peru.

The Dreyfus loan contract continues to occupy the attention of the public. No decision has been arrived at in regard thereto. In the Legislative Committee upon this subject lengthy debates have taken place.

Central American Countries—Peace in Guatemala—Affairs in Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Costa Rica*, J. M. DOW, Commander, arrived from Central American ports on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

GUATEMALA.

The Republic of Guatemala is in the full enjoyment of peace. On the 15th was to be celebrated with great pomp the anniversary of Central American independence.

Autograph letters had been received by President CERNA from the Presidents of the United States, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Peru and Chili, in response to the announcement to them that he had formally entered upon the discharge of his duties as Chief Magistrate of Guatemala, after his reëlection in January last.

SALVADOR.

No news of any interest since the past fortnight. Peace reigns throughout the Republic. The anniversary of the independence of Salvador was duly celebrated on the 15th of September.

HONDURAS.

The news from this Republic is very scanty. Señor C. GUTIERREZ, the Honduras Minister in London, is confident of succeeding in the negotiation of a loan of £2,000,000 sterling for the construction of the interoceanic railroad. The engineers recommend that the building of the road should be simultaneously commenced on both seas, and think it can be terminated in about two years.

NICARAGUA.

The Executive has decreed that the port of Cape Gracias á Dios, in the district of the same name, is to continue to be a port of entry, subject to the general regulations for the protection of the national revenue.

President GUZMAN started for Massaya on the 12th to assume command of the army. The vanguard division under command of General URTECHO had marched upon the town of Nandaime. The insurrectionists, 400 in number, had taken and were engaged in fortifying the town, but upon the approach of General URTECHO, they abandoned it. The Government forces at Leon are concentrated at Masateps, being surrounded with the strongly-fortified and well-garrisoned towns of Managua, Granada, Rivas and Nandaime, from north to south, and by high rugged mountains on the west. The Special Commissioner of Honduras, Señor MANUEL COLINDRES, in the meantime succeeded in securing an armistice which began on the 16th at midnight, and would end on the 26th, with a view to opening negotiations to bring about a peaceful arrangement between the contending parties. The headquarters of the revolutionary forces was then at Jinoteps, in the Eastern Department.

COSTA RICA.

On the 26th of August last, General SPAULDING, Chief Engineer of the Costa Rica Railroad, announced to the Supreme Government that the works of grading and construction had been commenced on that date at Liman, in pursuance of the contract entered into between the Government and Messrs. REILLY, HAY, VICKERS and MCCARTNEY.

ECUADOR.

The 18th of September (anniversary of the independence of Ecuador) was duly celebrated. A shock of earthquake of some importance was felt at Guayaquil on the 16th.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Why the Workmen Struck—A Speedy Settlement of the Difficulty Anticipated—Action of the Railway Officials.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The prospect bids fair for a speedy settlement of the difficulties existing between the Erie Railway and its employes, and by Monday or Tuesday the men will probably be all at work. The fact is, instead of the strike being virtually at an end, as it was each day reported, it was constantly growing in strength, and the infection which has seized the Erie machinists was likely to become universal over the whole line of the road, including the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The strike would not have assumed its present magnitude had it not been for a little indiscretion on the part of the General Superintendent, Mr. RUCKER. The men all over the road, except those at Long Dock, have suffered for a long time through the irregularity with which they received their pay. Unless they possessed good credit, it was difficult for them to obtain merchandise, because they could not keep their promises to pay on the time agreed upon, and the consequence has been that many of them had to either suffer or submit to extortion and shave by selling their month's time—in most cases at a large discount. Nor was it the men in the machine shops who suffered alone, but also the trackmen and common laborers, who were put off oftentimes over one month after they had earned their money, and at Newburg complaints have been made of men going two months without pay. Matters were constantly growing worse, and the men found themselves apparently at the mercy of a powerful corporation. Under this state of things the various shops on the line formed themselves in a Mutual Protective Association, pledging each to stand by the other, and in whatever action was taken by which their rights might be secured. As published already in the TIMES, representives of this Union waited on Mr. FISK asking a regular pay day, and Mr. FISK stated they could certainly pay them by the 15th of each month. Mr. FISK was made aware that the men had obligated themselves to quit work if all were not paid at that time. Nearly all the shops were paid. The paymaster arrived at Port Jervis on the evening of the 15th, but stated he had no money. The men next morning, according to their obligation, quit work until they were paid. About noon an order was received from Mr. RUCKER to pay the men off until the 15th, and discharge them. This set the ball in motion. The various shops were telegraphed to and the result has been a general strike of one week's duration—a strike conducted quietly, peaceably, but determinedly. Through a misunderstanding the Susquehanna shop resumed work, but it was of short duration. The same may be said of the men at Long Dock, who, now that they fully understand each other, are resolved to stand out until the reinstatement of their Port Jervis shopmates, and a regular pay day is established.

Yesterday afternoon was the first the managers of the road would even notice the strikers, and it appeared as if they were not aware that any strike existed. About 7 o'clock last evening a telegram was received from JAY GOULD, President of the road, which was communicated to the officers of the Port Jervis Association, to the effect that himself, in company with Mr. RUCKER, Superintendent, would come to Port Jervis on No. 7, which arrives at 9:35, and desired to have a conference with them at the Delaware House. This was hailed as an omen of good by the boys, and a meeting was called, and a committee, consisting of General THOS. HOLT, WALTER HARVEY and STOTT MILLS, appointed to confer with Mr. GOULD.

The conference was held at the Delaware House, the Committee being courteously received by Mr. GOULD, who inquired what the trouble was with the Port Jervis shopmen. They stated the cause to be in not receiving their money on the 15th, as Mr. FISK had promised, and by their obligations as men of honor were bound to observe their pledge. Mr. GOULD replied that he was not aware that any delegation had waited on Mr. FISK, and that it was impossible to pay all the men as early as the 15th, but promised he would pay them, at the furthest, by the 25th, and as much sooner as possible. He thought the Port Jervis shop was the originator of these troubles, but was satisfied they were not. The Committee said they could only speak for the Port Jervis shop, but would lay the matter before a committee from the various unions and report. The interview then closed. The Committee reported to the meeting, and they seemed willing to meet the managers half way, by accepting the 20th as the last day for payment.

Mr. GOULD returned to New-York this morning, and a meeting is to be held here to-night, when affairs will probably be settled.

The Strike in Jersey City—Meeting of Workmen—Action of Mr. Gould.

At 7 o'clock yesterday forenoon a meeting of the strikers was held at No. 7 Engine House, in Jersey City, and a Committee appointed to confer with Mr. GOULD. That gentleman had proceeded to Port Jervis for the purpose of determining what course was most advisable in the premises. On his return to Jersey City he seemed willing to make whatever concessions were necessary to effect a settlement, and the Committee had a satisfactory interview with him. They submitted their report at a meeting in the evening at which about 150 men were present. Mr. JAMES FINLAY, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Union, acted as spokesman. He said that the strikers had first demanded as a condition to their resuming work the reinstating of the men discharged from the Port Jervis shop. The Company had agreed to reinstate them. The men had demanded as a second condition an agreement by the Company to name some regular pay day, and to make payments on that day. GOULD had promised that payments should be regularly made on the 15th of each month, except to the men employed at the Long Dock, who would receive their money as heretofore on the 12th. Mr. FINLAY added that the men all along the line would, with the exception of two or three men who had been guilty of drunkenness and of riotous and insulting conduct, be all restored to their places to-morrow morning.

This happy conclusion of the difficulty was the source of a twofold gratification among the men—it was a victory for their Union, and it secured the means of existence.

The delegates from distant places, as soon as they had been informed of the result, traced their course homeward upon passes supplied them by the Railway Company.

A Singular Case of Robbery—Accused Arrested in Philadelphia.

On the 5th of last July NELSON J. BRADLEY, a clerk at No. 13 Summit-street, South Brooklyn, became acquainted with Mrs. HATTIE S. KNIGHT, of No. 41 First-avenue, and other lady friends, at an excursion to Rockaway. Since then BRADLEY followed up the acquaintance, and was understood to be engaged to one of the ladies. On Monday evening he called at Mrs. KNIGHT'S residence to see his friend, and acted in rather a suspicious manner, suddenly leaving the house on a plea of illness. Mrs. KNIGHT subsequently missed her jewelry box, containing $300 worth of trinkets, and a pocket-book containing $25, so notified Captain KELSO, of the Detective Office, who put Officer TULLY on the case. TULLY, acting on information, proceeded to Philadelphia and arrested BRADLEY at No. 804 South Fifteenth-street, where he was known as Cary, and had attempted to disguise himself by shaving off his moustache. All of the missing jewelry was found in the possession of the prisoner, who was fully identified by Mrs. KNIGHT on his arrival yesterday at Police Headquarters. BRADLEY will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN to-day at the Tombs. It is alleged that BRADLEY was engaged in a plot to ruin the social standing of Mrs. KNIGHT, incited thereto by her husband, who is separated from her and seeks a divorce. The real facts in the case are somewhat mysterious.

German Liederkranz Society.

Liederkranz Hall, the rooms of the singing society German Liederkranz, which were rebuilt and considerably enlarged during the past Summer, was reopened to the Society last night. It includes Nos. 31, 33 and 35 East Fourth-street, is four stories high, and contains a large hall, 102 feet long and 50 feet wide, a piazza 12 feet wide and three stories high adjoining, a reading room, ladies' parlor, ladies' dressing and cloak rooms, a committee room, hatroom, a large supper room, billiard room, barroom, several bowling alleys, cellars and private rooms for the caterer and collector of the Society. The building, which is [illegible] thoroughly renovated and painted, and gives full proof of the prosperity of the Liederkranz Society. The festivities last night were well attended by the members of the Society and their ladies. They commenced with a concert executed under the direction of Mr. AGRICOLA PAUR, the musical director of the Society, of which the following was the programme: 1. Overture to the "Magic Flute," by MOZART, orchestra. 2. Hymn "To Music," by LACHNER, male choir. 3. Play on the piano by CHOPIN, executed by Miss ALIDE TOPP. 4. Chorus from "Creation," by HAYDN, ladies' and gentlemen's choir and orchestra. 5. Coronation march from the "Prophet," by MEYERBEER, orchestra. At an interval of the concert Mr. WM. STEINWAY, the President of the Society, made an address to the audience, showing the successive growth and prosperity of the Society, which is now twenty-three years old and numbers about eleven hundred members. The address was followed by three cheers for the Society and by the "Ecce quam Bonum" song on the part of the singers. The concert, which was a very fine musical treat throughout, was followed by a collation, and the festivities wound up with a ball.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Survey of the Base Ball Field—Approaching Close of the Season—Increasing Popularity of the Game—The Champion Clubs of the Country—Meeting of the State Association of Ball Players.

The national game of base ball has become a permanent institution. A review of the present season, which will soon close, shows that its popularity is steadily growing all over the country. The enthusiasm and interest with which the various leading clubs have been received in their trips from city to city, has been unprecedented, this year, in comparison with former seasons. Clubs have multiplied greatly. The game has sprung up with fresh impetus in the South, particularly where, during the war, it was played but very little. Our schools and colleges are considered behind the times if they haven't a "first nine," and can't play a match with their rivals. In fact, there is no class of our population which does not, more or less, "take a hand" in this splendid and invigorating sport.

This American game of ball took its start about the year 1855, but did not come into general notice till 1860. At that time, and during the rebellion it spread in popularity, and now there is not a respectable sized town from one end of the country to the other which does not boast of a "nine that would be hard to beat."

The game has been played more in the present season than any other. It has also been played better. Experienced judges are of the opinion that players—amateurs and professionals—have never before shown so much skill or intimate knowledge with all the "points." With the champion clubs, the game has been reduced to a science. So closely is each man watched in his play, and criticised in every move he makes, that he is compelled to do his best in every instance. Among professionals there is considerable ambition with individual players to prove themselves the "best in the country," in their particular position. Accordingly, the number of "best" short stops, catchers, first bases, &c., that have turned up is something amusing. The result, however, of all this is that the game generally is now more skillfully played than ever before.

The leading clubs of the country are familiar to all interested in our national game. New-York has always boasted that she held the "championship," but has been compelled this season to yield the palm. Confessedly the best "nine" that have yet appeared upon the field are the famous "Red Stockings," of Cincinnati, who have played innumerable matches from New-York to San Francisco without suffering *a single defeat*. The remarkable success of this Club is due to their constant practice and drill. They play with the precision of clock-work. Every man seems to know what to do, on the instant, in every exigency, and the ball or bat obeys him. Such playing proved too much for our champions.

What club is to be ranked next to the Red Stockings, is a question not decided. The Eckfords and Atlantics, of Brooklyn; the Mutuals, of New-York; the "Haymakers," of Troy, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, claim their superiority. The general opinion, however, is in favor of the Eckfords and Atlantics, between whom there is little choice. The former are now the "champions" of New-York, but the Atlantics bid fair to wrest it from them in their home-and-home match, soon to be played.

These professional clubs pay their "picked nines" regular salaries, varying from $1,000 to $2,500 per annum. They are expected to perfect themselves by practice, and to make it their business to acquire skill in catching, throwing and batting the ball, in addition to running, stealing bases, and all other minor points. These men are generally young mechanics who enter into the game with the spirit of race horses. The principal champion matches in this City and elsewhere have always been witnessed by large crowds of spectators. It has been remarked that at no place have visiting clubs been received so fairly as on our own grounds in Brooklyn, or that such excellent order has been kept on them.

The regulation bat is from thirty-six to forty inches in length, and a large majority of clubs now use "PECK & SNYDER'S bounding rock ball." Each nine appears in a neat uniform at every match, and no one indulges in comments on the play of their rivals. The next season promises to be equally brilliant with the present one. Certainly for a healthful, safe and capital sport, the youth of this country can find nothing better than our national game.

NEW-YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

The annual meeting of this Association will be held in the State Capitol, Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M. Clubs wishing to be represented will send two delegates, provided with proper credentials, and statements of the names of the officers, number of members, date of organization, and days and places of playing. Clubs not wishing to send delegates may be represented by letter. Such clubs should send, beside the items mentioned above, the annual fee of $5. The Secretaries will be at the Delavan House during the day preceding the meeting to receive credentials and applications.

Governor HOFFMAN, on application of Mr. M. J. KELLY, Recording Secretary of the Association, has sent an autograph letter, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Oct. 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The Assembly Chamber will be open on the 11th prox., for the Convention of the Association of Base-Ball Clubs of the State, as requested in your letter of the 13th inst.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

M. J. KELLY, Esq.

Owen Hand to be Executed for the Murder of James O'Donnell in South Brooklyn.

OWEN HAND, who was convicted of the murder of JAMES O'DONNELL, his fellow workman in the gashouse of South Brooklyn, last August, was brought up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County, yesterday, before Judge GILBERT, for sentence. The Clerk of the Court said: "OWEN HAND, you know that heretofore you were indicted for the crime of murder, to which you pleaded not guilty. You were then tried by a jury of your countrymen, and found guilty. What have you now to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?"

OWEN HAND, after exchanging a few words with his counsel, Ex-Judge HENRY A. MOORE, placed his hands on the railing, and said in answer to Judge GILBERT'S inquiry as to what he had to say, "I have nothing, your Honor, to say, only to say that I am not guilty of murder; I done it in self-defence; that is all I have to say."

Judge GILBERT then said, "You were tried for this crime under circumstances of very great fairness, and by a jury of your own selection; they were gentlemen of intelligence, gentlemen of character, who gave your case a careful consideration. From the facts proved against you there can be no reasonable doubt that you deliberately took the life of O'DONNELL, and that in the eye of the law, you are guilty of murder. For the plea of self-defence there is not the slightest foundation, it having been clearly proved that you deliberately took the life of O'DONNELL, and that you had the knife in your hand for that purpose. The evidence can leave no doubt on our minds as to your guilt, and the effort to excite sympathy by the plea of self-defence will fail, therefore you may consider yourself in all probability a doomed man. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the County Jail until Friday, the 3d day of December next, and then between the hours of 9 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. Remand the prisoner."

The prisoner evidently felt his situation keenly, but succeeded in subduing his emotions sufficiently to refrain from tears. He was handcuffed and conveyed back to jail.

Presentation to Supervisor Oliver.

Supervisor ISAAC J. OLIVER was surprised at his residence in Thirty-eighth-street on Friday evening by a party of friends, who came to present him with a gold-headed cane, as a token of their regard and esteem for his straightforward and upright conduct as a man, a citizen and an officeholder. Mr. F. C. WAGNER made the presentation, and accompanied it with an additional keepsake in the shape of a gold Lincoln Club badge, set with diamonds, and bearing a medallion likeness of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Among the presentation party were Police Commissioner SMITH, Supervisor BLEAKLEY, Mr. C. CONNOR, OWEN BRENNAN, JOS. STINER, JAS. LAWRENCE, J. S. ROMER and others. Mr. OLIVER expressed his thanks in a very feeling manner for the unexpected testimonial, and the party, after partaking of the hospitalities of their host, dispersed.

Another Case of Pistol Shooting in the Street.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock last evening PATRICK FULLAM, of No. 78 Ninth-avenue, accidentally met JOHN GALVIN at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. As the two men had been on bad terms for some time, they [illegible] tomary [illegible] passed, and FULLAM [illegible] striking GALVIN in the face. GALVIN thereupon drew a revolver and shot his assailant in the arm, near the shoulder. The affray was witnessed by MICHAEL MURRAY, of No. 179 Duane-street, who attempted to arrest GALVIN, but was prevented by the fugitive, who turned fiercely upon him, and with an oath fired a bullet at him. The missile did not take effect, and the would-be assassin escaped arrest. FULLAM'S wound was dressed by a Police surgeon, and he returned home.

THE CROSBY-STREET TRAGEDY.

Ante-mortem Examination by the Coroner—Critical Condition of the Woman.

Coroner KEENAN proceeded to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of JOSEPHINE WEISS, the young woman who was on Friday evening stabbed by her lover, HENRY VASQUEZ, at No. 99 Crosby-street, as already reported in these columns. The unfortunate woman was scarcely able to speak, and was apparently sinking very fast from the effects of her injuries. Her statement was as follows:

"Last evening, between 7 and 7:30 o'clock, I had been down to dinner, and was about going up stairs, when my friend HENRY VASQUEZ called me and said: 'JOE, I want you.' I said I would not go near him; he then struck me first in the arm; I ran, when he struck me in the back; I felt the blood running and knew he had stabbed me; I then heard a pistol discharged, but do not know that he fired at me; I heard two other shots, and was told he had shot himself."

While making this statement JOSEPHINE did not seem to comprehend that she was in all probability dying, and believed that she would recover, the attending physician not considering it proper to inform her of the real state of her condition. The Coroner took the testimony of JAMES O. PENGRY House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, who testified as follows:

"The patient came under my care at 11 P. M., Oct. 22, suffering from stab wounds of the fore-arm and back. She had evidently lost a great deal of blood. I have had her under my charge since her admission. In my opinion she is in a very dangerous condition, and I have no hope of her recovery."

The jury rendered a verdict against VASQUEZ. The Coroner then visited the accused and found him sitting up in bed, and being examined by the surgeons, in order to see whether he had a bullet in his throat. His life is not considered in danger, and he will in due time be removed to the Tombs. VASQUEZ is a native of Cuba, aged 26. His victim is a native of New-Jersey, aged 20.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Nomination of Judge Clerke—His Response to the Committee—A Challenge to Judge Brady.

The Committee appointed by the Twenty-eighth-street Republican organization to wait upon Judge CLERKE, and inform him of his nomination by that body, called upon the Judge yesterday. They were kindly received by Judge CLERKE, who, in response to the remarks of Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM, tendering him the nomination, addressed the Committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN: For the honor which your organization has conferred on me, accept my cordial thanks. As you are aware, I have endeavored fearlessly and diligenty to do my duty according to the best of such ability as I possess. If I know myself, if I can form a correct estimate of the motives which have controlled me, I can conscientiously affirm that no bias, consciously or unconsciously, in favor of any individual or any political party, or any political doctrine, has ever interfered with my judicial decisions or conduct. The very thought of such a thing is associated in my mind with thoughts of treason to society and with thoughts of the disruption of the social fabric itself.

It has been observed by some objectors, that I was approaching too nearly to the age of 70 years to be any longer useful in the judicial office. This would be true if my age were accompanied with mental or physical infirmity; but thanks to a very robust constitution, with which God has blessed me, and thanks to regular and temperate habits, I know that I am as capable of industriously discharging my duty as in the commencement of my judicial career. Indeed, I feel that I am more capable, for long experience and careful study have greatly added to the facilities with which I am able to dispatch business. In years I admit I am senior to my competitor; in health and strength, in diligence and punctuality, I know I am not his inferior. I challenge the objectors aforesaid, on the one hand, to compare the amount of business which I have dispatched within the present year with that dispatched by my competitor within the same period, and, on the other hand, to ascertain the amount of business in arrear, which either candidate has allowed to be accumulated within any year of his judicial term or terms. Again, gentlemen, allow me to thank your organization for this favor, and to acknowledge to each of you personally my sense of your politeness and good wishes.

The Loyal Veteran Club.

The Loyal Veteran Club, originally organized to aid in the election of President GRANT, met last evening in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, to ratify the Republican State nominations. General ALFRED PLEASONTON, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and Colonel CLIFFORD THOMSON acted as Secretary.

General PLEASONTON, in calling the meeting to order, referred to the last time the Club had met for the purpose of electing General GRANT to the high office he now holds.

They were now met, he said, on an occasion hardly less important, inasmuch as it was now almost as necessary to redeem the State of New-York from misrule as it was to redeem the Republic from anarchy in the election of President GRANT.

On motion of Colonel MORGAN a committee, consisting of Colonel Morgan, Major Mitchell, General Tremaine, Colonel Burns and Colonel Crandall, were appointed to draft resolutions relating to the objects of the meeting. The following are the resolutions reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the loyal veterans of the City and County of New-York indorse each and all the nominations made by the Republican Convention lately held at Syracuse, New-York, believing, as they do, that the welfare and prosperity of this great State will be promoted and increased by the election of these nominees, and by placing the Government of the State in accord with the Administration at Washington.

Resolved, That the loyal veterans of the City and County of New-York receive with pride and gratification the nomination of Major-General FRANZ SIGEL to the office of Secretary of State as a glorious recognition of his distinguished services in behalf of the Union and the laws in Missouri at the commencement of the rebellion and throughout the war, and also as a double acknowledgement to the thousands of our adopted citizens who fought with us and for us; that with them we shall never recognize any distinctions for the office but those of merit and availability.

Resolved, That the loyal veterans of the City and County of New-York prepare an address to their fellow soldiers throughout the State, urging them to rally to the polls in support of the Republican nominations, as a ticket recognizing the rights and services of all classes of our citizens, and, as such, entitled to their united exertions.

General TREMAINE here arose and gave an interesting history of the organization of the Club, and was followed in an eloquent speech by Colonel BULLARD on the defeat of ANDREW JOHNSON in Tennessee, and the bright prospect entertained for the election of the soldier of their choice to the position of Secretary of the Empire State.

The same Committee was continued to present an address to General SIGEL, after which the meeting adjourned.

Nominations Last Evening.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eighth District met last evening, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions were held last evening in the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Districts, but the only nomination made was that of WM. H. MCCARTHY for the Twenty-first District.

The Waterbury branch of the Democratic Union Party held Assembly Conventions last evening in the Eleventh and Eighteenth Districts. The first adjourned without making a nomination, and the last nominated PATRICK GARRY.

The Constitutional Union Democracy met at Masonic Hall last night, and made the following nominations:

COUNTY.

Supervisor—Jacob Cohen; District-Attorney—Theodore E. Tomlinson; Coroner—Nelson W. Young.

JUDICIARY.

Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke; Judge of Superior Court—Martin F. McMahon; Judge Superior Court—Charles Goepp; Judge of Superior Court (to fill vacancy)—Samuel C. Reed; Judge of Common Pleas—Frederick W. Loew; Judge of Marine Court—Thomas W. Keamey.

ASSEMBLY.

Third District—Michael Smith; Fourth District—William T. McMahon; Fifth District—Christian Johnson; Sixth District—Thos. Brady; Seventh District—Marcus Hanlon; Tenth District—John P. Tremaine; Twelfth District—Theodore Tucker; Fourteenth District—Luke F. Cozzens; Sixteenth District—Francis R. Purcell; Twentieth District—Patrick McGowan; Twenty-first District—William H. McCarthy.

The following nominations for the Assembly were made by the Republican Party last evening: Eighth District—Adam Saques; Thirteenth District—Alex. McLeod; Twenty-first District—W. C. Bell.

The Assembly Nominating Conventions of the Democratic Union organization, (Ely branch,) were held, according to the call of the General Committee, on Friday evening. At that time many of them adjourned for various reasons, and the adjourned Conventions were held last evening in the districts below named, and with the results appended:

Twenty-first District—WM. H. MCCARTHY.

[illegible]teenth District—FRANK R. PURCELL.

[illegible]teenth District—PATRICK GARRY.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District met last evening, and nominated CHAS. A. FLAMMER, a young German lawyer, as their candidate for Assembly.

Fire in Clinton-Street.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the premises Nos. 62 and 64 Clinton-street. JULIUS DANERNHEIMER, cabinet maker, lost $400 on stock, but was fully insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Brooklyn. RICHARD WEISE, also cabinet maker, lost $600, but was insured in the Peoples'. JOHN ADAMS, dealer in rosewood, lost $1,000, and was uninsured. The building, owned by WILLIAM TILDEN, was damaged $1,000 and fully insured.

EDMUND TURNEY, D. D., who has spent much time in establishing colored schools in the vicinity of Washington, is now on a visit to this City for the purpose of securing means to carry on these schools, which are endangered by the loss of Government aid.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 23—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 81¾; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 82½; Ten-forties, 76¾; Erie Railway Shares, 21¼; Illinois Centrals, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are not yet estimated.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. for Winter. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. Peas, 44s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £33 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £29 12s. ₱ ton. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—12:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet; the sales of the day are estimated at 9,000 bales.

PARIS, Oct. 23, 12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes, 71f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23, 12:30 P. M.—Petroleum opens quiet at 59¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 81¾; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 82½; Ten-forties, 73. Erie Railway Shares, 21¼; Illinois Centrals, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—COTTON—The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 9,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23, 1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 112s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. ₱ gallon.

HAVRE, Oct. 23.—Cotton opened quiet but irregular, at 135½f., afloat.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 71f. 35c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—Petroleum closed firm at 59¾f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23—Evening.—Sales of United States Five-twenties are made this evening at 89⅞. The market was firm.

HAVRE, Oct. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed flat and irregular for both spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 147f.; Low Middling afloat, 134½f.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 41 Mercer-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 23—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Miss M. C. Underwood, Mrs. Martha Wilson, S. A. B. Abbott and wife, Alex. Forbes, Jas. Fraser, General Renwick, Jules A. Ricarty, J. G. Shepherd and 4 children, Arthur Lewis, Mr. Holden, J. L. Blanchard, Rev. F. Ferrier, Danl. Kirk, Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop Ryan, Francis S. Gardiner, Dr. Gardiner, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Colin, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Coleman and wife, Mr. McDonald, David Wilsom, J. M. English, James Halpin, J. C. Stogdon, John Blisham, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Clarke, 2 children and servant.

OCT. 23—*In steamship Columbia, for Liverpool.*—W. Peddie, B. W. Green, David C. Sprague, Thos. Ward, Thos. O. Sweeney, Miss M. E. Sweeney, Mrs. Susan B. Hodge, Andrew Gray, Mrs. Gray, David Burns, Mrs. Burns and 2 children, Mrs. Milne, Miss Milne, Miss Forsyth, James Daley, Miss R. A. Kelly, David Douglas, Miss Mary Gibson, Wm. Temple, Robert McKenzie, Miss C. Casper, John Forsyth, Geo. A. Marsh, Joseph Knox, Miss Mary J. Knox, David Knox, Wm. Muirhead, Jr., John A. Robertson, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—W. J. Wilson, R. Canova, W. R. Whilesay, W. H. Storey, Jacob Harder, Jul. Harder, John Pasquai, M. Culliman, H. S. Ogden, M. Coppell, Fred. Cronest, B. H. Gurganns, Mrs. Caswell, Miss Valentine, H. C. Lewis, Jas. Cullan, B. Sherman, John Sherlock, George Richards, J. W. Clinch and lady, Wm. Stimpson and lady, W. J. Sperry, Wm. Rice, J. W. Rice, H. Harris and lady, J. Pierrepont, P. Friedenberg, Miss Eva L. Ogden, Miss Pierrepont, Mrs. B. H. Gurganns and 2 children, Jas. M. A. Miller and lady, Wm. Thompson and lady, Charles Clark, George Wing and lady, Miss Lavinia Wing, W. T. Patterson, lady and 3 children, J. H. Jones.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Knapp, Mrs. A. Gilbert, Miss M. L. Gilbert, Mrs. E. Groover, Miss Groover, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Stafford, Chas. McAlpine, G. Owens, Mrs. S. E. Delanoy, Mrs. Mary Herman, Mrs. George Barnes, Mrs. A. J. Tiffany, T. C. Stevens, Deacon Gates, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Adams, Jacob Kwans, Thomas Boyle, Miss Lizzie Knawa, Miss Fanny Potter, Mrs. Eels, Miss Eels, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson, C. A. Hutchinson, George L. McConihe, John L. Tammis, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wade, R. Morgan, Mrs. Taft, 3 children and servant, Preston Cunningham, E. Farley Cunningham, Mrs. Jewell, Thomas Powers, P. Fox, C. B. Whittemore, F. W. Blakesley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, Jos. Keany.

In steamship Merrimac for St. Thomas and Brazil.—John H. Stewart, United States Consul to Turk's Island, Mrs. John H. Stewart, John Roche and servant, J. C. Willits, Caledonia Besosa, E. Martines, Dr. C. J. Foss, wife and 3 children, Wm. Howell Reid, Simon Camancho, Ambrosio Valiento, Captain H. Wickham, Pedro J. Capo, M. Guena, Robert Duncan, M. Marquez, Thomas Hutchinson, Arthur M. Cormick, John Hinkson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clarke and 2 children, Pedro Rosaly, Louis Torro, Mr. and Mrs. P. Morales and child, J. J. Ball, S. Hincy, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Leming, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stewart, Mrs. McCenon, Miss M. Scaife, Miss Katie Alcala, D. A. De Alcal, Consul-General to Venezuela, Thomas Tolosa.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 23—*In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.*—Mrs. Hardwick and 4 children, Mrs. Scofield and child, A. K. Bushnell and wife, Miss Julia Grismoro, P. Delancey and family, Mrs. M. Williams, child and servant, Mrs. E. Kuhn, Jos. Barron and family, Miss Josephine Walkinshaw, D. J. Pierson, A. Hermetti, P. Lalucaa, Wm. Clark, H. Stenhouse, Mrs. F. Randall, Wm. Riddell, A. Perrin, R. Barleben and wife, A. Silvey, J. E. Jorgensen and family, Mrs. Mary Boice and family, Wm. Greenfield, L. G. Elsher, Jr., Miss Mary A. Burnett, J. B. Kemp, Captain H. T. Ralph, Mrs. E. Russelworth, A. G. Whorf, Dr. G. H. Marion and wife, M. D. Litchfield and 2 children, Mrs. C. Forbes, W. B. Gladding, P. L. Ives, Mrs. C. Ripley, O. Wilson, C. Danreiter, Mrs. J. P. Milne and child, Geo. O. Comstock, J. H. Jenney, Captain W. A. Chapman, S. Gardner, G. H. Talpey, Captain J. H. Talpey, Mrs. Emily Mills, Mrs. Rotholz and child, General Spaulding, Chas. Lewis, Mrs. C. H. Rogers, 4 children and servant, L. Rudolphus and family, N. Ross, Alex. Westphal, E. J. De Sabla, P. N. Merino and wife, F. Freyre, Mrs. M. R. Stewart, J. B. Morey, Mrs. De Graw and daughter, Simon Asch, John Wilson, Miss Sharpe, C. De Langen, Captain Wm. Rathbun, John Brophy, James Orr, O. D. Hunt, F. L. Hart.

In steamship Fulton, from Copenhagen.—Conrad Naveson, wife and son, Mrs. Green, Sophie Nelson, Fred. C. Dahlstein, G. Stevenson, Theo. Barfreed, Louise Merick, Cath. Merick, L. Merick, Woldemar Merick, Mr. Ashwell, Mr. Biatch, Mr. Wind.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—L. S. Thompson, Mrs. E. M. Davis, Captain B. Gullison, E. W. Pray, Miss Ella Kent, J. M. Fisher, wife and children, J. C. Turner, O. T. Carr, H. Pollock, Miss Mary Parker.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 5 07 | Moon rises. 8 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 47 | Gov. Island.10 36 | Hell Gate..11 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Oct. 16, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 19, off N. E. point Crooked Island, spoke brig Concord, (of Baltimore,) from Navassa Island with guano, leaking and in want of assistance. Gave her course to Welltown, Fortune Island, distance 14 miles. She hauled up accordingly, having a fair trade wind for the port; Oct. 22, lat. 35 30 N., lon. 70 23 W., passed brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound to the northward.

Steamship Fulton, Jones, Swinemunde Sept. 18, Copenhagen 22d, and Southampton Oct. 7, with mdse. and 650 passengers to North American Steamship Co. Had pleasant weather the entire passage.

Steamship City of Brussels, (new, Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship United States, Howes, New-Orleans Oct. 16, and Southwest Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Alexandria 3 ds., with mdse. to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Key West, Rudolf, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to James Hand.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Charlotte, Oates, Calcutta May 31, and Sand's Head July 1, with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean July 3. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 15, and crossed the equator Sept. 14, in lon. 32. July 7, lat. 17 45 N., lon. 86 30 E., encountered a cyclone, during which the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, deck full of water, stove quarter boat and filled cabin; has been 28 ds. N. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Antelope, White, Arecelbo, P. R., Oct. 1, with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Left no vessels. Oct. 21, lat. 37, lon. 73, spoke brig Shamrock, from Millbridge, Me., to Charleston, S. C.

Bark Snowdon, Wood, Marseilles 52 ds. and Gibraltar 46 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Sarah B. Hale, (of Portland,) White, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Baxter & Merrill. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales. Left in port brig Prairie Rose, to sail next day.

Bark Agnes I. Grace, (new, 450 tons,) Smalley, of and from Thomaston, Me., 5 ds., in ballast to James Henry.

Bark B. Almon, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Caffery, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Block House Mining Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain.

Brig Cyclone, (of Boston,) Turner, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to S. C. Loud & Co.—vessel to master. Has had very heavy weather since Oct. 15, when we passed Hatteras.

Brig Hannah H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Easter, Lingan, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Lenoir, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Cow Bay 15 ds., with 404 tons coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to G. H. Brewer.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Caldwell, Windsor, N. S.,— ds., with 230 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Kildare, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macomber, Wentworth, N. S.,— ds., with plaster, &c., and 7 passengers to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig St. Peter, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay 14 ds., with 265 tons coal to Blockhouse Mining Company.

Brig Susan, Trow, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Irene, Morris, Bay of Fundy, with piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Gazelle, Holt, Boston.

Schr. Geo. B. Somes, Murphy, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson & Co.

Schr. Pacific, Praag, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Tyler & Wiggins.

Schr. Wm. Conners, Toole, Satilla River, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Wilder & Son.

Schr. Minnie, Dixon, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dellner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hulbut & Co.

Schr. Alice B. Gardner, Arey, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. E. A. Hooper, Champion, Alexandria, for Newburg.

Schr. Georgia Todd, Kelly, Calais, with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Bradford, Rockport, with lime to J. V. Havilland.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Rogers, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Hervey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. Davidson, Long, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy B. Ives, Partridge, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Koret, Crocker, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Bramall, Cranmer, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Fleetwing, Avery, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. F. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Island, Babcock, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. B Darling, Wheeler, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Prescott, Prescott, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Queen, Wooster, Franklin, with railroad ties to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Hazelton, Gardiner, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Thos. Winans, Waters, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Pate, Haines, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Anderson, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Justice Wilson, Floyd, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. H. Panthea, Harper, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Matilda, Doyle, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nighingale, Beebe, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Falls, Gates, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Racher, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. George, Horton, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Grace Clifton, Howard, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Transit, Rockett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Brett, St. George, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Robert Smith, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Emma L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Upton, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Impudence, Safford, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Wainwright, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Bangor 17 ds., with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. M. R. Somers, Somers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary B. Hickman, White, Virginia.
Schr. Chingarora, Rider, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.
Schr. Tunis de Pow, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. L. M. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Julian Nelson, Caveleor, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Arturna, Smith, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. Anna May, Cranmer, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Newport.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Newport.
Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Hartford.
Schr. Seneca, Young, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Spray, Hodges, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Reynolds, Bristol.
Schr. Cohasset, White, Providence.
Schr. Jos. Nelson, Macomber, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. B. F. Brainard, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence.
Schr. Henry, Cole, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Idaho, Bayles, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Chimo, Lansil, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. F. G. Warner, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Challenge, Terry, Southold.
Schr. Emma F. Hart, Hoyt, Providence.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jas. B. Cunningham, Kelly, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Newport.
Schr. Anna Andrews, Stevens, Boston.
Schr. Fred. Fish, Fish, Boston.
Schr. Thos. Morrill, Howell, Providence.
Schr. Adelia Truder, Hess, Providence.
Schr. Niantic, Deery, Taunton.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Baxter, Dighton.
Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Newport.
Schr. Morea, Fales, Dighton.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.
Schr. J. F. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.
Schr. Henrietta, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Isaac Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Sparkling Sea, Rose, Pawtucket.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr. Free Stone, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. C. A. Elliott, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, Boston.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford.
Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Lyle, Providence.
Schr. Clyde, Gage, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. J. Russell, Chapman, Providence.
Schr. Polly Price, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, New-Haven.
Schr. Grace Webster, Simmons, Boston.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.
Schr. C. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, Boston.
Schr. M. A. Coyne, Long, New-Haven.
Schr. Escort, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Maria, Jackaway, Virginia.
Schr. Ella, Stanton, Huntington.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edward, Somerset.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. A. Valentine, Baylis, Fairhaven.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ceres, Trefeather, Dover, N. H.
Schr. O. Spellman, Pelton, Providence.
Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Metamora, Bates, New-London.
Schr. Tillie E. Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Providence.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Brooks, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Henry, Tobin, New-Haven.
Schr. Tryall, Sole, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Stonington.
Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Stonington.
Schr. Chas. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Carrie Penney, Penney, Bridgeport.
Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. George W. Purnell, Stamford.
Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. L. S. Barnes Bowman, Newport.
Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Northport.
Schr. Mediator, Gage, Fall River.
Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Northport.
Schr. A. Middleton, Ames, Fall River.
Schr. C. A. Stevens, Mitchell, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., thick and raining.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp and France, from Liverpool; Atalanta, for London; Columbia, for Glasgow; Merrimmack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Crescent City, Victor and Perit, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Ship Coldstream, Greenman, from Liverpool, with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Spoken Oct. 21, in lat. 42, lon. 65 30, by pilot boat A. Leggett, No. 4.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) from Cow Bay. Spoken Oct. 19, in lat. 41 40, lon. 66, by pilot boat A. Leggett, No. 4.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Arr. brigs Tempest, Stockholm; Arthur, St. Martins; schrs. B. Ober, Jacksonville; Ann E. Glover, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct. 23.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schrs. United Brothers, for Baltimore; L. Q. C. Wishart, from New-York. Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; brigs Adelaide, for Boston; A. Bradshaw, for Martinique; schrs. W. B. Thomas, for Philadelphia; Althea, for Philadelphia; Grace Girdler, for New-York; T. Tasker, for Philadelphia; D. Talbot, for Baltimore; brig S. J. Strout, for Brunswick.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 21, A. M.—Arr. brig Cosmos, Boston, for ——, and sld.; schrs. Tropic Bird, (Br.,) Havana 13th ult., via Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., for Portland; (stopped to repair rudder;) Annie Magee, Salem, for Philadelphia; S. B. Wheeler, Boston, for do.; King Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; G. R. C. (Br.,) do., for Providence.

Returned—Schr. Orion.

Sld. schrs. Ruth Thomas, Kate Walker, Hiawatha, Mary Stow, and Maggie Belle.

P. M.—Arr. brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; schrs. White Sea and Alabama, Boston, for Philadelphia; Cerro Gordo, Newburyport, for do.; American Chief, Rockland, for New-York; Belle, Rockport, for do.; Abner Taylor, Bangor, for do.; More Light, Calais, for do.; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Mary J. Adams, Windsor, N. S., for Alexandria; Eliza Crowell, New-York, for Bucksport; Tahmaroo, Bangor, for Newark, N. J.; Albert Treat, Boston, for New-York.

Returned—Schrs. Active, Anna Elizabeth, F. Nickerson, and New-Zeland, (with loss of jibboom,) Mary E. Pearson, John Lancoster, Edie Waters, Louis Walsh, and George A. Pierce.

Sld. schr. Leesburg, (for New-Bedford,) in tow of steamtug Wm. Stroud.

22d, A. M.—Arr. brigs C. E. Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia; Nathaniel Stevens, Blue River, N. S., for do.; schrs. Ida S. Burgess and David Wasson, Bangor, for New-York; Ada S. Allen, Pembroke, for do.; Trojan, (Br.,) Caw Bay, C. B., for do.; Susan H. Gibson and Laura Bridgman, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah Louise, Hoboken, for Salem; A. J. Dyer, do., for Boston; Nellie, New-York, for Calais; Mattie Holmes, Newport, for Bangor; Ottoman, Bangor, for Westport; Jefferson Borden, Baltimore, for Boston; Sardinian, Windsor, N. S., for Richmond, Va.; Annie J. Russell, Bangor, for Hartford; Giraffe, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Hickman, Boston, for New-York; I. G. Curtis, do., for Tangier; Hudson, New-York, for Rockland; Leontine, do., for Portland; Maggie D. Marston, Portland, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The steamship George Washington, from New-York 16th inst., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23.—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York; schr. Emma D. Finney, from New-York. Cld. steamers Magnolia, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schrs. Enchantress, for New-York; L. A. Bayless, for Jacksonville.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—Cld. steamer Jas. A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Richard Hill—Schr., from Jacksonville, for New-York, Oct. 22, lat. 38 34, lon. 73 26.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Arr. yesterday, Pacific Mail steamship City of Mexico, from New-York.

ASPINWALL, Oct. 14.—Arr. Sept. 29, steamship France, (Fr.,) Laurant, St. Nazaire; Oct. 4, steamship Tasmanian, (Br.,) Leeds, Carthagena; 6th, steamship Carribbean, (Br.,) Whitburn, Liverpool; 9th, steamship Shannon, (Br.,) Jellicoe, Southampton; 9th, bark Magdalena, (Am.,) Sherron, New-York; 10th, steamship Arizona, (Am.,) Maury, New-York; 10th, steamship Cacique, (Fr.,) Jamaica.

Sld., Oct. 1, steamship France, (Fr.,) Laurant, St. Nazaire; 3d, brig M. A. Benson, (Br.,) Gaudin, Cienfuegos; 6th, bark Zouave, (Fr.,) Belbeoch, Mexico; 6th, steamship Tasmanian, (Br.,) Leeds, Southampton; 8th, bark Idaho, (Am.,) Chapman, New-York; 11th, steamship Shannon, (Br.,) Jellicoe, Greytown; 13th, steamship Cacique, (Fr.,) Jamaica; 15th, steamship Arizona, (Am.,) Maury, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—The steamship Helvetia, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

The Royal Mail steamship China, from New-York Oct. 13, arrived at this port at 10 P. M. yesterday.

LIFE IN LONDON.

SEE THE

SUNDAY WORLD

OF

October 24,

AND SUCCESSIVE SUNDAYS.

SKETCHES

OF

HIGH AND LOW LIFE

IN THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS,

BY A

"WORLD" REPORTER.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

AND

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

AUCTION,

AT ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

NO. 751 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS BELOW EIGHTH-ST.

O. B. B.

It is no longer an experiment, but a fact established by the most flattering results, that the

ORIENTAL BASE BURNER

Is the most perfect apparatus ever constructed for warming buildings of every description.

Special attention given to this branch of calorifics.

PERRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 250 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send for our late work on heating, with descriptive catalogue.

"HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT IN pain or ache can be relied upon not only as a relief, but as a speedy cure. It is a true household remedy." Sold by all druggists; 50 cents a bottle.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, OCT. 24, 1869.

SUNDAY CONCERT. SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY CONCERT. SUNDAY CONCERT.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LEVY SUNDAY CONCERTS.

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. ALL SEATS FREE.

THE TAMMANY absolutely crowded to excess with a fashionable and intelligent audience. Hundreds of ladies standing. Great delight at the bright and varied programme.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

First appearance of the very popular American Donna, from the MARETZEK GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

MISS FANNY KIMBALL,

the very popular buffo from the Strakosch Company.

SIGNOR FOSSATI,

AND THE GREAT CORNET VIRTUOSO,

Mr. J. LEVY, Mr. J. LEVY,
Mr. J. LEVY, Mr. J. LEVY.

ARNOLD'S ORCHESTRA, ARNOLD'S ORCHESTRA,

AND THE

ILLUSTRATED FINALE. ILLUSTRATED FINALE.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

Linden Wald.........Bartrope
Orchestra.
Barcarole, Purgione.........Ricci
Signor Fossati.
Solo Violin, Fantasia.........De Beriot
Mr. H. Arnold.
Duet—Masnadieri.........Verdi
Miss Fanny Kimball and Signor Fossati.
Solo—Uno Voce, Cornet.........Rossini
Mr. J. Levy.
Song—Ye Merry Birds.........Abt
Miss Fanny Kimball.
Trombone Solo—Violetta.........Meyerbeer
Mr. Edward Harvey.
Fantasia—Alicia.........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
Koeniginn's March.........Tombesi
ORCHESTRA.

ILLUSTRATED FINALE.

Grand Cathedral, Milan; Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris; City of Bethlehem, Martin Luther and the Reformers, Rebecca at the Well, Grand Industrial Exposition, Naples and Vesuvius, City of Venice, Kremlin, Moscow; City of Berne, The Seasons, Apotheosis, Pater Patriæ.

Admission, 35 cents. All seats free.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8, precisely.